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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MR1 COMMANDER DESCRIBES SUCCESS OF NEW MOTIVATIONAL CAMPAIGN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 May 79 p 3

[Article by Major General Dam Quang Trung, commander and political officer of Military Region 1: "Carrying out a Major Campaign in Combat, the Armed Forces of Military Region 1 Grow Stronger"]

[Text] As the "display the fine nature, improve the fighting strength of the people's armed forces" campaign launched by the Party Secretariat was being widely initiated in Military Region 1, the Chinese reactionaries sent their troops to brazenly commit aggression against our country.

Together with the soldiers and compatriots along the entire northern border, the army and people of Military Region 1 fought bravely and recorded brilliant feats of arms.

The recent fight against the Chinese aggressor army was a stern test of the will and determination, of the abilities of the entire military region as well as each unit, each locality, each level and each person. It was also a measurement of how well the goals of the campaign were being achieved.

Firmly Adhering to the Strategic Determination of the Party, Upholding the Revolutionary Tradition of the People and Winning Initial Victory

On the basis of the position of the frontlines in the undertaking of protecting the socialist Vietnamese fatherland, the military region party organization and the party organizations of the various localities focused their efforts on leading the army and the people in studying and gaining a thorough understanding of the resolutions of the Party Central Committee and the Central Military Party Committee concerning the new situation and tasks of the revolution, in general, and the tasks of the military region, in particular, while making urgent preparations to excellently complete these glorious tasks.

The effort to teach the new situation and tasks and propagandize the objectives and substance of this major campaign created a high degree of political and spiritual unanimity within our armed forces and among our people concerning implementing the political line and the military line of the party. It

enhanced our forefathers' tradition of fighting the enemy and defending the country, the tradition of unity among the various nationalities and the tenacious revolutionary tradition of the Viet Bac base area while strengthening and heightening the spirit of determination to fight and win among our cadres and soldiers so that they were ready to give their lives for the independence and freedom of the fatherland.

This political and spiritual unanimity and this pride in the fine traditions of the nation and the army turned the goals of the campaign into daily actions and efforts on the part of the cadres and soldiers in all units and localities within the military region and yielded enthusiastic initial results. In only a short amount of time, the armed forces and the people of the various nationalities performed a large amount of work to defend the border and islands, build the armed forces, raise the level of combat readiness of the three military elements, coordinate the economy with the defense of the nation and gradually develop upon the strengths of the mountainous military region for the purpose of meeting the requirements needed to win victory in combat. In the work of building themselves, the units and localities adhered to their political task, closely linked this work to the campaign and attached importance to building their will to fight, their spirit of maintaining discipline and their abilities and knowledge while applying the military line, viewpoints and thinking of the party. The "train, forge and select outstanding persons from among the masses for acceptance into the Youth Union and the party" campaign launched by the Standing Committee of the Central Military Party Committee made an important contribution to building the forces and strengthening the leadership of many units.

The recent fight against the Chinese aggressor army was an accurate test of the results of the major campaign. In the spirit "there is nothing more precious than independence and freedom," the army and people of the military region, using the strength of the campaign and relying upon the advantageous terrain of the border region, used every available weapon and inflicted heavy losses of manpower and means of war upon the enemy. In this fight, despite the enemy's large army, many tanks and heavy artillery support, they still met with tragic defeat in the face of the tenacious will and the fighting skills of our army and people. On the battlefield in the border areas of Military Region 1, many units and localities fought under difficult, arduous conditions. The cadres, soldiers and compatriots of the various nationalities, displaying a high revolutionary-offensive spirit and ready to give their lives for the independence and freedom of the fatherland, fought continuously and steadfastly, killing many enemy troops, capturing weapons, protecting the people and limiting losses of life and equipment.

After each battle or each phase of combat, many units and localities promptly intensified their organizational work. Ideological work focused on praising the tenacious spirit and will to fight, the bravery and the outstanding feats of arms of units, cadres and soldiers while struggling to overcome manifestations of the enemy's psychological warfare propaganda. Organizational work focused on rapidly strengthening the corps of command cadres and leadership cadres and the corps of party members, accepting new party members and Youth Union members in combat and strengthening the mass organizations while gaining experience regarding command operations, warfare, rear service support and so forth in order to meet the long-term requirements of combat.

The unity of the army and the people was reflected in many good ways. Together with closely coordinating with the people in order to fight the enemy, many troop units, many cadres and many soldiers maintained strict civilian proselyting discipline, fought with bravery to protect the life and property of the people, helped the people evacuate their homes and conceal their belongings and worked with the people to overcome the aftereffects of the enemy's attack in order to resume production and stabilize life. The party organizations and people's governments of many localities within the military region and a number of localities in neighboring military regions reinforced the armed forces of Military Region 1 with manpower and materiel so that they could fight victoriously. Many organizations of elders and women in provinces on the frontline as well as in the rear area wholeheartedly concerned themselves with war dead and wounded soldier work. Many mass organizations and many mothers and women of the various nationalities went to hospitals to visit the wounded and cared for them as though they were members of their own families.

Continuing To Carry Out the Campaign and Winning an Even Larger Victory

In response to the appeal made by the Party Central Committee and the General Mobilization Order, the army and people of Military Region 1 are determined, together with their compatriots and soldiers of the entire country, to display high vigilance, display a high determination to fight and win and make every effort to strengthen the economic and national defense potentials of the country, increase the fighting strength of the armed forces and make effective, full preparations in order to be ready to win victory over the enemy in any situation should they recklessly commit aggression against our country again.

On the basis of the objectives and substance of the campaign and the situation surrounding the conduct of the campaign in the recent past, all units, localities, cadres and soldiers are supplementing and concretizing the objectives of the unit and each person to be consistent with the new task. The realities of the combat of units showed: the objectives of the campaign that must be met are being highly determined to fight and possessing the determination to fight and defeat the aggressors under the most arduous and complex conditions. Every cadre and soldier must display a high level of revolutionary-offensive thinking, be willing to give his life in defense of the fatherland, defend his position tenaciously, launch strong attacks and counter-attacks, create many good methods of fighting, kill many enemy troops, destroy many enemy tanks and capture many weapons and prisoners. Every person must fully comply with battlefield policies and discipline, with civilian proselyting discipline, must respect and keep his equipment and weapons in good condition, must economize on ammunition and must make an effort to build strong basic units. Educational and training activities also have the task of bolstering the will to fight and improving the abilities and qualifications of cadres to lead, command and manage troops. Cadres and party members must play an exemplary role, especially key cadres, in carrying out the campaign in combat. It is necessary to strengthen the unity of the army and the people, the unity of the various nationalities, maintain strict civilian proselyting

discipline, mobilize the masses well and motivate all the people to participate in combat and support the fight to protect the locality. The cadres on the various levels must care for the health of troops and make an effort to overcome the difficulties they face to insure that troops eat and live well, receive timely information on the battlefield situation and are allowed to rest when conditions permit.

By continuing to carry out this major campaign, the army and people of Military Region 1 will surely bring about uniform and deeper changes in their revolutionary thinking and actions on the frontline as well as in the rear, at agencies as well as units. Cadres must undergo stronger changes than soldiers; party members and Youth Union members must undergo stronger changes than the masses in order to lay the groundwork for improving our quality in every respect and acquiring new strength with which to achieve high efficiency in combat and good results in our work and studies.

7809

CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EDITORIAL URGES TRAINING OF SQUAD LEADERS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 May 79 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Train Squad Leaders"]

[Text] Our army has a very large contingent of squad cadres. Together with the large number of people receiving rather basic training at the non-commissioned officer schools, many soldiers are being promoted to squad leader positions through the trials of combat and work. Also, the war to defend our socialist fatherland is posing many new problems and requirements in construction and combat in the primary level units throughout the army. New recruits who come from all regions of the country and who have many different characteristics are entering the army and this requires that the management and training provided by many cadre echelons, especially the squad level, become better and better.

In this situation, along with centralized training at the schools, a very great effort must be made to train squad cadres at the units, both at the front and at the rear and both main-force troops and local troops, and their quality must continually be improved. Along with selecting the right people from among the soldiers who have gone through tests in order to put them in the ranks of squad leader cadres and giving attention to forging combat will power, every opportunity must be used to provide the squad cadres with training concerning combat techniques, squad and detachment attack methods, capabilities, unit and soldier management and the management of weapons, equipment and technical materials and to increase command capabilities in accord with the specific tasks of the units in the war to defend the fatherland.

Besides the training classes of the regiments, divisions and provinces, providing weekly and daily training and providing training concerning each aspect and each specific and practical task of battalion and company cadres with regard to squad cadres is very important. Providing the squad cadres with technical training and training concerning methods of attack can be carried on right on the battlefields and fields of operation in accord with the combat plans of the units. Forging soldier command and management capabilities can be done by seriously and carefully studying the lessons learned by comparing the outstanding model squads and the squads that are

still weak in order to learn the correct lessons. If prepared carefully, the training conferences and the weekly and monthly leadership and command activities of the company and battalion level cadres can also have a good effect in raising the present standards of the squad level. Along the northern and southwestern borders, many regiments and divisions are selecting and sending a number of squad leaders who have done an excellent job in leading, commanding and managing the squads in combat to report their real experiences and very recent and helpful lessons to the ranks of squad cadres in all the units so they can study and use them. Many units are overcoming difficulties and are striving to put squad leader training on a regular basis.

The responsibility for training cadres belongs, above all, to the company and battalion command echelons. But in the present cadre situation of the units, the regimental level leaders and organizations also have a very important role. In order to train the squad cadres well, the various echelon cadres must, besides personally having standards and experience, stay close to the primary organizations, grasp the strengths and weaknesses of each squad cadre, become deeply involved in making inspections and guide the men in their practice so they gradually learn the lessons. Formalism and, generally, authoritarianism and impatience create obstacles for training ranks of squad cadres.

Squad cadres are cadres who directly command and manage the soldiers in all circumstances. The squad cadres are the lowest primary level cadres of the primary level units and they have the greatest and quickest effect on the soldiers, especially during combat. Training strong ranks of squad cadres is always an important task and, at the same time, it is a pressing task of the entire army at present.

11943

CSO: 4209

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

JAPANESE COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION TO SRV

Tokyo KYODO in English, no time given, 20 Jun 79

[Text] Tokyo, 20 Jun, KYODO--The Japan Communist Party Wednesday announced it would send a delegation to Vietnam and Laos next week at the invitation of the Vietnam Communist Party and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

During its Indochina visit, the delegation may also go to Cambodia if the situation permits, the JCP announcement said.

The delegation will be led by Sanzo Nosaka, chairman of the JCP Central Committee. He replaces as delegation chief Kenji Miyamoto, party presidium chairman, who was originally planning to head the delegation, but cannot do so because of his bad hip.

The delegation will leave here Thursday afternoon next week for Hanoi via Bangkok. It is scheduled to leave Hanoi for Vientiane 5 July and return home 8 July.

The Japanese communists will have talks with Premier Pham Van Dong and Party Secretary General Le Duan in Hanoi and in Vientiane will meet Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihane and other Laotian leaders.

Joint statements will be issued after the JCP delegations' meetings with the Vietnamese and Laotian parties, the announcement said.

A JCP spokesman said chances were good that the delegation would visit Cambodia as well, though the JCP received no invitation as yet.

The delegation's visit to Cambodia, if arranged, will probably be 4-5 July, the spokesman said.

The group will comprise eight members, including Taro Miyamoto, Hanoi correspondent of the JCP Organ Daily AKAHATA (RED FLAG), who will join it in Hanoi.

Other members will include party Vice Chairmen Tomio Nishizawa and Hiroshi Murakami and Hiroshi Tachiki, director of the party's international department.

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES ESTABLISHED FOR PRODUCTION COLLECTIVES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 May 79 p 1

[VNA News Release: "The Provinces and Municipalities of the South Accelerate the Establishment and Strengthening of the Management Committees of Agricultural Production Collectives"]

[Text] For 3 days (from 22 to 24 May), the Southern Agricultural Transformation Committee of the Party Central Committee and the government met in Ho Chi Minh City with the provinces and municipalities from Thuan Hai to Minh Hai and a number of related departments, sectors and mass organizations on the central level to evaluate the situation surrounding the organization and operation of the management committees of the production collectives in the recent past and adopt a plan for the coming period.

The conferees discussed the guideline and stage of development of closely linking the agricultural production collectives to the establishment of management committees of area collectives in order to guide the operations of collectives in accordance with the common plan and strengthen their coordination with one another in the building of material-technical bases and in production and business in order to develop the potentials of the locality, strongly develop production, improve the standard of living, fulfill the obligation to build the country and create the conditions for upgrading collectives to medium-size cooperatives of 300 to 500 hectares. Many localities have given their attention to doing this well and have begun to achieve good results.

A number of places in Dong Thap, Kien Giang and Dong Nai Provinces have planned cooperatives measuring from 300 to 500 hectares and, on this basis, established mobilization committees for the establishment of collectives; once the organizing of collectives has been virtually completed, a committee to manage the collectives of the area is established. In Ben Thu District, Long An Province, the district has, on the basis of its hamlet reorganization planning, guided the establishment of hamlet production committees in accordance with the planned scale in order to upgrade them to committees managing collectives at a later date.

The conferees unanimously agreed that making the management committees of production collectives management agencies that directly manage collectives is an important position of the party, one designed to successfully carry out the transformation and construction of agriculture in the provinces of Nam Bo and the Central Highlands. In the coming period, in conjunction with accelerating the movement to build agricultural production collectives, importance must be attached to establishing and strengthening the committees managing the various area collectives while firmly adhering to the position that the building of collectives be closely linked to the establishment of collective management committees in accordance with the planning of medium-size cooperatives within each village.

The guideline of building and strengthening committees to manage production collectives must be based on the planning of cooperatives of 300 to 500 hectares in size and be closely linked to the completion of the organizing of collectives within the area into a unified management structure. The production collective management committees are basic economic management units tasked with organizing, guiding and managing the activities of the collectives and insuring that they truly become direct production units that cooperate with one another in building common material-technical bases for the area and work together to organize joint business installations and specialized collectives in order to develop the trade sector in accordance with the plan with a view toward gradually achieving a division of labor within the area, creating new production forces and a new production structure, rapidly increasing agricultural output, increasing the income of collectives and improving the standard of living of collective members. The management committees of collectives must be efficiently and scientifically organized in a manner consistent with a medium-size cooperative in the future and must select and train good cadres who are competent in economic management so that they are fully capable of guiding the various collectives.

Establishing committees to manage collectives is an important part of cooperativization in the South. The various party committee echelons and the people's committees on the various levels must routinely concern themselves with guiding this work so that high results are achieved. The departments, sectors and mass organizations from the central to the local levels must, when setting forth their plans for participating in agricultural transformation, help to insure that the organizing of collective management committees and their activities are effective and achieve practical results.

7809

CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VUNG TAU PUT UNDER DIRECT CENTRAL MANAGEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 May 79 p 1

[Article: "Resolution on the Establishment of the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone Directly Under the Central Level"]

[Text] The 5th session of the 6th National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam

On the basis of article 50 of the 1959 Constitution;;

In accordance with a suggestion by the Council of Ministers and after studying the opinions of the Dong Nai Provincial People's Council and the Hau Giang Provincial People's Council,

Hereby resolves

1. To ratify the establishment of the Vung Tau-Con Dao special zone, which consists of Vung Tau City, Long Son Village in Chau Thanh District, Dong Nai Province and Con Dao District in Hau Giang Province.

The Vung Tau-Con Dao special zone is directly subordinate to the central level and the equivalent of a provincial level.

2. To assign the Council of Ministers the responsibility of performing the jobs needed to implement this resolution.

Hanoi, 30 May 1979

7809

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

PEOPLE URGED TO INCREASE DEFENSE, ECONOMIC EFFORTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 May 79 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Make the Greatest Effort to Successfully Fulfill the Three Great Missions"]

[Text] For many years now the Chinese expansionists have implemented a whole series of schemes to impede the Vietnamese revolution and weaken our country. Since they could not force us to follow their treasonous path of opposition to the socialist nations and the international workers' movement, they allied with the U.S. to impede our resistance war in hopes of maintaining U.S. neocolonialism in the areas they controlled and permanently divide our country. After the U.S. was forced to sign the Paris Agreement and unilaterally withdraw their troops from the south of our country, it agreed that China would occupy Vietnam's Paracel Archipelago, which was then (January 1974) controlled by the Saigon army. By means of the army of its lackey Pol Pot clique, China attacked our country immediately after our anti-U.S. resistance war concluded (May 1975). China allied with the imperialists to strangle our country economically, created the mass emigration of Chinese and used that as an excuse to cut off their aid and launch a campaign to smear Vietnam. Before launching a military offensive against our country, they officially negotiated with the imperialists. All plots of the Beijing expansionists against our country, Laos, and Kampuchea were exposed by their specific acts to the Chinese people and the people of the world.

Because they suffered one heavy defeat after another, especially the defeats in Kampuchea and our border provinces, and were condemned in their country and in the world, the Chinese authorities had to agree to hold talks, but they did not abandon their plots of aggression and annexation. Even at the negotiating table their big-nation hegemonism was manifested very brazenly. They stubbornly refused to discuss specific, actual problems in order to end the tense situation along the border and restore normal relations between the two nations. On the contrary, they demanded that we change our policy of solidarity with Kampuchea and Laos and solidarity with the international socialist community. In other words, they wanted to force us to give to them what they could not obtain by military force and other barbaric schemes. If we end our assistance to Laos and Kampuchea that has been requested of us by those two countries, they will immediately implement a policy of enslavement.

If we do not maintain close relations with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal nations, they believe that they can easily annex our country, for they have allied with imperialism and the reactionaries in the various countries. While the two countries were negotiating, the Beijing rulers openly threatened war, to teach Vietnam a new lesson, and they are concentrating dozens of divisions along our border and the Laotian border.

Their attitude in the negotiations has been brazen and arrogant. They have used the negotiations to make deceitful, evasive statements and hide their preparation of new military attacks. They have maintained the situation of the permanent threat of war in hopes of impending our national construction and building of a new life, and of weakening us in all respects, so that we will not be strong enough to defeat them.

We want not war, but peace and friendship. But we are forced to maintain the highest level of combat readiness. In order to always take the initiative under all circumstances, we must fulfill, with the greatest efforts of the entire party, the entire army, and the entire population, the three major missions:

Promoting production and stabilizing and improving the people's lives.

Strengthening defense forces and combat readiness.

Continuing to build the material-technical bases of socialism.

Those three major missions arise from the two basic missions of building socialism while strengthening national defense forces, and defending the fatherland. They are also the implementation, in the new situation, of the three revolutions, and the creation of a new regime, a new economy, and the new man. Our country is now being threatened by war by the Chinese expansionists, but their recent offensive war repulsed, we have a vast rear area, and we have sufficient forces to stop and defeat all aggression and defend our socialist construction. In contrast to the previous war of liberation, today's war to defend the fatherland is a war to defend each inch of ground, each village, each district, and each province by means of the combined strength of each combat unit and of the entire army and entire population.

The three major missions must be fulfilled in accordance with the different circumstances in each village, enterprise, district, province, and municipality.

Each village must make the greatest possible efforts, utilize all of its forces to promote production, stabilize and improve the people's living conditions cultivate the people's strength, strengthen the combat forces, and build the material bases of production and life.

The district is the basic economic unit which combines agriculture, or agriculture, forestry, and fishing, with industry, gradually forms a national economic structure, utilizes the labor forces and the land that is under cultivation or can be developed, and builds economic and handicraft bases

which are appropriate to the local conditions and the people's needs. The economic plans of the district are the production plans of the villages and the district bases, are based on the utilization of the existing labor, land, and material bases, and will develop and build its economic strength in order to assure the people's material and cultural needs, assure the meeting of most needs of the district's combat forces, and fulfill its obligations toward the state, including those regarding exports. The district's combat forces are those of the armed populace, the militia of villages and other bases, and the local troops and public security forces.

The local economies of the provinces and municipalities play a key role in the national economy, especially in the initial period of capital accumulation to build the material-technical bases of socialism and in wartime. Our local economy has great latent capabilities with regard to agriculture and industry. There are several hundred thousand to several million workers in each province. By the good utilization and national development of the labor forces of the provinces and municipalities, and the good exploitation of the land, the jungle, the seas and the material-technical bases, we can take the initiative in creating great agricultural and industrial development, satisfying the local needs, and increasing capabilities for contributing to the development and defense of the nation.

By assuring all favorable conditions for the maximum development of the provincial and municipal economies, and for the provinces and municipalities to do a good job of organizing their economies from the base level to the district level, in order to create national economic structures, we can satisfy the needs of the people in each province in many regards: food, ordinary consumer goods, housing, transportation, education, and culture. The provinces and municipalities may compete in assisting one another in order to advance together and contribute more and more to the common undertaking. The extremely great combat forces of the provinces and municipalities--the local provincial and district troops, the militia at the base level, and all people of working age--are combat forces under unified command. They are a powerful defensive force.

The enterprise of building the material-technical bases of socialism will continue to be promoted under all circumstances, in order to continually strengthen the production forces and advance our socialist construction. We have rich natural resources. Our cooperation with the fraternal nations of COMECON and other international assistance are favorable conditions for our economic and cultural development.

By threatening our country with war and waging war against it, the Chinese reactionaries are plotting to upset our socialist revolution. But we are sufficiently strong to defeat them, defend the nation, and build a new life. To successfully fulfill the three major missions is to strengthen our country's fighting strength and stability. On the other hand, the modernization plan of the expansionists will collapse if they start another war against Vietnam.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

LABOR AND LAND SEEN AS GREATEST STRENGTHS TO BE DEVELOPED

Hanoi NGHIEN CUU KINH TE [Economic Studies] in Vietnamese No 1, Feb 79
pp 1-11, 34

[Article by Dao Van Tap: "About Developing the Two Strengths of Our Country's Economy"]

[Text] The 5th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee and the 4th session of the National Assembly have determined three common tasks for our entire party, people and army today as follows:

- To stabilize and ensure the people's life.
- To consolidate and strengthen national defense and security, to defend the fatherland.
- To continue building the material and technical base of socialism in order to respond to the immediate economic development need and at the same time to prepare the conditions for development in the coming years.

The report of the Council of Ministers to the National Assembly points out: "In order to carry out those three common tasks, we must maintain the most important balance, namely, the working people having jobs and enough foods to eat and enough clothes to wear, and fully use our two strengths today -- labor and land being still abundant -- to quickly overcome the immediate difficulties and to create favorable conditions for vigorously moving forward in the coming years."

The 1979 state plan has been arranged on the basis of the three common tasks.

To determine the above guidelines for action is totally appropriate for the economic situation of our country today, particularly for the purpose of developing the spirit of self-sufficiency and self-strengthening of our nation, mobilizing the strength of the entire country and resolutely winning the aggressive war of the reactionary rulers in Beijing. The question of developing the country's two strengths involves important theoretical and practical aspects. This article is aimed at helping to clarify some of these aspects.

We know that the process of producing material wealth normally is the combination of three basic elements -- labor, means of labor and object of labor. The combination of the above elements have social and technical aspects. With the system of ownership of the means of production having been determined (i.e., once the social form of the combination has been determined), the development and effectiveness of production depend on the quantity, quality and level of organization of the combination of these elements. To organize well this elements-combining job is the most important task of management of production in particular, and of the economy in general. In the plan-based economy, the key task of planning is ensuring a good combination of the production elements, in the spirit of taking initiative, acting positively and having a sound base. As we talk about economic balance, we must first of all talk about balance between the elements of production and balance within each element. Only by having a good balance in the field of material production can we have a sound base for a good balance in production, which is the link that determines the social reproduction process, and between this link and others such as circulation, distribution and consumption.

Now let us review the state of our country's three production elements and therefrom examine the direction of organizing the combination and better use of these elements to quickly raise the gross social product and to satisfy the urgent needs of national construction and defense.

Our country goes into socialist construction under the conditions of not having a developed heavy industry yet. Lacking it means we lack the base for providing on the spot modern equipment and machinery, fuel and such important raw materials as metals, chemical products, etc. to various sectors of the national economy. In other words, we temporarily lack the means and object of labor peculiar to a modern industry. To compensate for this lack, our party and state have a policy calling for gradual construction of a heavy industrial system suitable for our country's conditions and needs while promoting a division of work, cooperation and exchange with other countries, first of all with the Soviet Union and other member countries of the Council of Mutual Aid (CEMA), in order to import the heavy industrial products that our country cannot make as yet.

The things that we have available and in abundance are the work force, land and other natural resources like forests, the sea and the resources that are underground, in the continental shelf, on the seabed within our country's territorial waters and exclusive economic zone, etc. Our country's climate which is very favorable for the growth of plants and animals must also be considered a precious and plentiful "resource."

Our country's work force not only is quantitatively abundant (over 22 million now and going up each year by hundreds of thousands) but also gets qualitatively better everyday. The number of workers having good cultural and technical background continues to increase. Even in 1975, there were in the entire country nearly half a million scientific, technical and professional cadres and close to 1 million technical workers in the state-run and collective economic sectors. Remember that we still have millions of working

people who are not classified in the technical and professional grades but through the realities of production and work have proved themselves workers of definite technical capabilities. For instance, we can find quite a few of them in agriculture, the field in which science and technology are being accepted and applied more and more widely by farmers, particularly in the progressive units. Another example: since the army adopted the policy of taking part in economic construction there have been quite a few of officers, combatants and units capable for the first time of mastering the managerial task and the techniques of production and building. We are likely unable to assemble statistics about them, nor to classify them in any technical grades (except for the technical civil servants joining the army or being systematically trained in the army). We also do not count those workers in the individual production sector who are professionally competent but have not yet been included in statistics nor classified in technical grades. In short, our country's work force today is no longer that of a few decades ago but one that is undergoing changes to conform to the formation and gradual development of a modern industrial-agricultural economy, an economy that is developed in a diversified manner with different sectors and occupations. We only need to have projects and plans for a full use of this work force on the basis of distribution of work and training to make this large force capable of producing increasing volumes of material and spiritual wealth to satisfy the needs of society.

Naturally, our social work force still has weaknesses that originated from a backward and dependent economic past. These are the major weaknesses: manual labor still remains proportionally high; most of the work force is still found in the traditional economic sector, agriculture; industrial labor, particularly in the large mechanized industries, remains numerically low; distribution based on geographic areas is far from rational, with the population density in the delta areas and cities being too great; the number of nonproducers remains large, which is not appropriate for an economy having very low social labor productivity; small-scale production behavior is still common, etc.

Nobody thinks that those weaknesses can be overcome within a short time; however, with planning and a close combination of redistribution of social labor with building of a modern industrial-agricultural economic structure, we can step by step overcome such weaknesses. The process of fully and rationally using the work force is at the same time that of overcoming such weaknesses.

By an initial evaluation, we have about 10 million hectares of land usable in agriculture, but as it was in 1974 we only used 5.55 million hectares, with the cultivated area being only 4.63 million. Between 1976 and now, thanks to reclaiming idle land and opening new land, the area of land used in agriculture has been increased but did not exceed 6 million hectares. Thus, the possibility of extending the cultivated area remains very great.

But in a country like ours where the climate is favorable for crops to be grown all year round, the possibility of extending the cultivated area by increasing the number of crops per year is extremely important. By doing this

we can grow in a unit area two or three crops (even four crops), which is no longer a subject for discussion. This is one of our strengths, which if we know how to fully use will allow us to overcome the per capita cultivated area restriction. However, this strength has not been fully exploited so far. For the country as a whole, the land-use coefficient still is less than 2, too low in comparison with our capabilities. In many areas, land is used only for one crop a year.

Now about our country's forests and sea, their richness has been described by our ancestors in just a few brief and concise words which actually mean a great deal: "forests of gold, sea of silver." We know that in the world there are nations that are not endowed by nature with these two precious resources and have thus encountered difficulties in their development. They call these nations "unlucky" ones. And at many international conferences, they have called for assistance to the landlocked countries.

By historical reasons and technical restrictions, so far we have not yet exploited much these richest resources.

The sea and forest products we obtain each year are must less than what our capabilities can provide. In addition, because of shortcomings and weaknesses in management, we have allowed losses to take place, which should not have taken place at all. This fact is most clearly found in the deliberate destruction of forests because of the backward habit of slash-burn farming, careless exploitation and forest fires.

While because of geographical conditions we do not have much agricultural land in comparison with our population (more than 50 million people with about 10 million hectares, including reclaimable land), on the other hand we are rich in terms of forest land and resource, and even richer in terms of the sea and its resources. This does not include the resources in the continental shelf and on the seabed within our territorial waters and exclusive economic zone; currently we do not know accurately the volumes and varieties of these resources. Now and in the future, the sources of our people's and country's riches are not only the land but also the sea and forests. After our country has built a developed heavy industry, the volumes of wealth brought about by the sea, forests and seabed would probably be greater and more important than those brought about by our land.

We have just analyzed the production elements of our country's economy today. From this analysis we find that in order to quickly increase the volumes of material wealth to satisfy the urgent needs of society, we cannot afford to wait until we have a heavy industry capable of providing our abundant work force with modern means to exploit on a large scale our country's rich resources. For, as we raise the question that way, another question will immediately be asked: where does this heavy industry come from? It can only be the result of accumulation within the country and cooperation and assistance from without. But then still another question is being asked: if from the beginning our people do not use their labor to exploit the land and other

natural resources to make products which, after using some of them for individual and social consumption, they can exchange with foreign countries for equipment to build the heavy industry with, how can this heavy industry be born? As to foreign cooperation and assistance, do not think that it consists only of free aid, but it also consists of exchanges, i.e., to give and to take, and loans to be repaid. The latter are currently on the increase and becomes the major part. It turns out that the source of capital for the building of heavy industry is mainly created by our people through accumulation. And in order to have accumulation, right now our people must strive to exploit the potential and rich domestic capabilities to the point of not only having enough to pay for the vital consumption needs but also accumulating more and more capital to carry on the country's socialist industrialization.

The Fourth Party Congress has recommended a correct road to take to quickly increase the volumes of material wealth for society, namely, "to develop our greatest strengths being the abundant source of labor, the land and the rich natural resources" (resolution of the Fourth Party Congress). This correct conclusion has been emphasized and further materialized in the resolutions of the plenums of the VCP Central Committee held following the Congress, particularly since the 3rd Plenum of the VCP Central Committee, which stressed the necessity to change the direction of planning and to use the development of the country's two strengths as a basis for arranging the state plan.

By stressing the "develop our greatest strengths" policy, does our party "underestimate" the role of heavy industry or "put at a lower level" the development of the usefulness of the existing material-technical elements of the national economy? No, that is not true.

We know that in the production process, the working people use the means of labor to act upon the object of labor in order to turn it into products to satisfy their needs. If we do not count the remote antiquity period in which a very important way for man to live was to pick and gather the existing products of nature, the productive activities of mankind in general up to now must depend on the making and use of new tools (it would not matter if they were the rudimentary tools of the early society or the sophisticated machinery of the modern society). When we appreciate a well-known economist's classical statement to the effect that "labor is the father and land the mother of material wealth," we should not understand that we only need labor and land, and not the means of labor serving as "the conductor of activities" of the working people to the object of labor, to create material wealth. With empty hands one cannot transform the object of labor into the necessary products.

Just because our party understands very well the role of the means of labor, first of all the role of the tools of labor in the production process, that it adopts the policy of giving priority to rationally developing heavy industry and considering the machine industry the key in the revolution of the methods of production aimed at transforming the small-scale production into the socialist large-scale production. With full understanding of that view, the second 5-year plan and annual plans have all given deserving positions to heavy industry in general and the machine industry in particular, and have clearly recommended that these sectors serve agriculture, forestry and fishery as their most important task.

That way of raising the question is very clear: we build the state plan not on the basis of machinery, tools and other means of production, but instead on the basis of the need to exploit our strengths and to set the task for the industrial sectors to make machinery, tools and other means of production.

Therefore, in order to exploit our strengths, i.e., our work force, land and natural resources, we must attach great importance to supplying agriculture, forestry and fishery with various kinds of hand tools, improved tools, machinery, fertilizers, energy, fuels and the means to exploit, catch and transport them. In order to ensure such supplies, in addition to the imports that are extremely necessary now and in many years to come, the main thing for us to do is to fully use the material and technical means that are currently available in the national economy. As a practical goal, we must fully use and, within what our capabilities allow, increase the productive capacity of our factories and manual and semimechanized production installations in order to raise the level of supplying the means of labor necessary for exploiting our two strengths. On the other hand, we must raise the level of using the existing machinery and equipment. For instance, there must be measures taken in agriculture in order to put an early end to the situation in which the rate of using tractors currently is only 30-40 percent. In communications and transportation, we must improve the transportation-regulating plan so as to reduce to the lowest numbers the runs of empty railroad cars, boats, junks, ferryboats and trucks. In the sea-products sector, we must urgently repair boats and junks in order to restore their fish- and shrimp-catching capacity.

When we say exploiting the two strengths -- one is the work force and the other is land and resources -- we actually talk about how to make the two elements become truly combined with each other. Labor as it stands by itself is not yet productive labor and, by the strict meaning of economics, is not even labor. For labor is working power in action, working power being used in reality, i.e., it is combined with the means of production in reality. In the same vein, land and natural resources alone cannot bring man the products he wants. Karl Marx said: "No matter what social form production may take, workers and means of production always are factors of production. But as long as they remain separate, they still are only factors in the form of potential capabilities. Generally speaking, in order to produce anything the two must be combined,"*

The principal task in the management of production in particular, and in the management of the economy in general, therefore, is to properly organize the combining of the work force with land and resources. The proletarian dictatorial state coupled with the socialist system of collective ownership in the economy (ownership of the principal means of production, social work force, organization and management of production and distribution) is the

* Karl Marx: "Capital," book II, volume 1, Su That Publishing House, p 47.

basic premise for organizing this combination with quality that gets better everyday. This is a strength that cannot be obtained in the societies that rely on private ownership of the means of production.

Since production, in the sense of direct production, is the first and decisive link in the entire reproduction process of society, the first and most basic task of planning is to plan the combining of the work force with land, resources and other elements of production.

The exploiting of the country's two strengths requires a plan system consisting of a common plan for the entire country, plans of individual sectors and plans of localities and production installations, and among these components organic relationships and mutual complementing under the unified guidance that is the common national plan. There are three reasons for that. First reason: the two national strengths are at different levels and in different forms in different localities and production installations. Some localities have a large work force but relatively little land and few resources; on the other hand, other localities have plenty of land and resources but lack a large work force. If we do not combine the common unified plan for the entire country with the plans of different localities, we cannot arrange for a rational and effective combination on a nationwide basis, as well as in individual localities.

Second reason: the strategy of developing the country's strengths finally must be reflected in realistic action by the working masses in basic units and on a wider scale, in districts. In order to give the state plan a solid base, we must under any circumstances attach importance to and properly carry out the plans from the basic level up. One of the reasons why the state plans so far have been far from realistic is the fact that we have failed to attach real importance to this link, nor to truly develop the ownership role of the masses at the basic level and of the leadership collectives of basic and local units. The recent party and state resolutions emphasizing planning from the lowest level up, particularly from the basic and district levels, are aimed at overcoming such a failure.

Third reason: a major part of our party's economic line is to combine building the central economy with developing the local economy. In order to develop the local economy, one of the first conditions is to draft a plan for full use of the work force, land and resources of the locality concerned. Then to move forward from there, from using the local work force, land and resources -- this move has become and is becoming a lively reality in many localities. Binh Tri Thien, Nghia Binh and many other provinces have relied on the local work force and land to grow more subsidiary food crops, for instance, which would limit to the lowest extent the difficulties arising from the grain situation. Many provinces are drafting projects and plans to exploit the on-the-spot sources of raw materials for development of their own artisan industry and handicrafts -- this is another evidence showing the good prospects of developing two strengths locally.

And thus the first important link in carrying out the strategy of developing the country's strengths is to change the direction of planning, using the exploiting of the work force, land and resources as the starting point, and at the same time to renew the planning method to draft good plans for all levels, from basic units and districts to the country as a whole.

To step up the revolution in the production relationships along with reorganizing production is the second important link in carrying out this strategy. To clarify this point, let us go back to analyzing the two aspects of the combination of the work force on the one hand and the means of production on the other.

The first aspect of the combination is the social and economic one. The substance of this aspect is on the basis of what ownership system -- public ownership or private ownership -- are workers and the means of production combined. Karl Marx pointed out that it was the method of socially combining the two above-mentioned factors that served as a basis for distinguishing the different economic periods which the human society had gone through. It is the social aspect of the combining method that determines the goal and maneuvers used to exploit the elements of the material wealth-producing process. For instance, the bourgeois combining method calls for the goal of production being its surplus value and the maneuvers used to attain this goal being the oppression and exploitation of hired labor.

The second aspect of the combination of workers and the means of production is the organizational and technical one. With a definite degree of development of the productive force, the combining of the production elements must follow appropriate proportions. For instance, a weaver can operate so many looms simultaneously and thus needs so much yarn to weave a definite amount of material within a specified period of production. Or on a larger scale, in a sector or locality, in order to have a balanced development of production, it must set appropriate proportions among its own production elements.

The revolution in the production relationships, coupled with reorganization of production, is to attain the goal of transforming the old method of combining the production elements and determining a new method that becomes better everyday so as to fully use the currently available work force, land, resources and material and technical base.

In our country today, the old method still exists in the individual economic sector and in a small component of the privately-operated capitalistic economic sector that has not yet been transformed. The economic and technical limits of the individual production system do not permit any large-scale and rational exploitation of the two strengths of our country. In the northern part, these limits have been basically overcome, but in the southern provinces they are being overcome through the movement to establish cooperatives.

The capitalist method of combination based on great mechanized industries proves itself superior to the small-scale production system method in the

exploitation of labor sources, land and resources. But that is a generalized way to put it. In our country, however, the privately-operated capitalistic economic sector does not have the economic and technical strengths that Western capitalism has. This sector, born and growing up under the conditions of a colonial country, is weak and dependent. Most of the bourgeois people had been engaging in commercial and services operations. The few who had engaged in industrial businesses had been mainly relying on imported machinery and raw materials; the country's rich resources had not been exploited to any considerable degree. The Vietnamese bourgeoisie did not fulfill the historic mission that its Western counterpart have finished, which was to create a mechanized large-scale production. Not only did it fail to conquer the small-scale production system, but on the other hand, in addition to exploiting the hired labor working for it, it also lived on the small producers. As a result, the "legacy" that it left behind for socialism was poor. Our country's worker class and working people must build by themselves the large-scale production to serve as the material base for the socialist system, beginning with the revolution in the production relationships, reorganization of the social production, gradual realization of socialist industrialization, etc.

On the basis of the victories in the socialist transformation of the national economy, the method of combining the labor of individual producers with their small, scattered and backward means of production and the method of combining the hired labor of capitalists with the relatively more modern means of production owned by them have been and are being replaced by the method of combining the collective ownership work force with the means of production that have been turned into public properties and are now owned by all people or the cooperatives. This is a change of quality in the method of combining the subjective element with the objective element of production.

However, in the first stage of the socialist transformation and construction, the new combining method is far from perfect as it still bears many remnants of the old production method, particularly the small-scale production method. Take agriculture as an example. Before the party raises the question of reorganizing production, every cooperative is a nearly completely closed production unit, with distribution of labor within itself being far from developed; every production unit is a small disguised cooperative; production is heavily a one-crop situation; sectors and occupations are still poor, with just very few specialized-cultivation zones being established; agriculture is not yet closely linked with industry; the state farms and cooperatives are not yet closely linked with each other and aid each other; the distribution of population does not go along with the state of distribution of land and resources, etc.

In the industrial field, the situation of production and business being divided is still common. Most central and local state-operated enterprises, enterprises and cooperatives in such sectors as handicrafts, transportation, etc. have not yet been reorganized to promote unified management based on economic and technical sectors. The enterprises that are closely related to one another economically and technically have not yet been organized together

in the form of enterprise union, corporation or group of products. The enterprises which still have incomplete assembly lines and operate independently have not yet been merged or organized within a tight work distribution and cooperation arrangement to create enterprise unions having improved assembly lines, etc.

Many interesting conclusions can be drawn from the above-mentioned phenomena. But within the context of our discussion, the most important conclusion that can be drawn is this one: we have not yet fully used the strengths of the system of public ownership of the means of production, the collective ownership right in connection with the work force and the organizing function of the proletarian dictatorial state to overcome the remnants of the small-scale and divisive production and to carry out redistribution of social labor on the basis of total planning for the existing land, resources and material and technical base, for the purpose of fully using and exploiting better the two strengths of the country.

The above fact is the reason why it is extremely necessary to step up the revolution in the production relationships to be closely linked with reorganization of production.

As we all know, the revolution in the production relationships is first of all aimed at repudiating the systems of private ownership of the means of production, i.e., repudiating the foundation of the old methods of combining the basic production elements to open the way for the productive force to develop itself. If we fail to repudiate the private ownership system, we cannot completely carry out reorganization of production from basic to national level. (Naturally, we do not rule out the possibility that before the private ownership system is cast off, the proletarian dictatorial state can and must apply control and managerial measures to the privately-operated capitalistic and individual economic components through low-level forms of transformation as they have been and are being achieved in the southern provinces.) Under our country's actual conditions, the elimination of the systems of private possession of the means of production can be completed within a relatively short time. This job is bigger and requires more time than that of reorganizing the social production.

The substance of the job of reorganizing production is, on the basis of adhering to the guidelines on moving in the direction of the socialist large-scale production and applying labor distribution and cooperation, to carry out redistribution of social labor; to plan the use and exploitation of the existing land, natural resources and material and technical base; and to carry out a totally new method of combining the basic production elements, for the purpose of developing the country's greatest strengths, quickly increasing the material wealth for society and consolidating the new production relationships.

Of the two jobs that must be carried out simultaneously -- to redistribute labor and to plan the use of land, resources and other means of production -- the former has the most decisive meaning. The reason is that, in the production process, labor is the active and positive factor while the means of

production are the passive factor. Assuming that all other conditions are the same, the same cultivated area can bring about different results if man applies different methods of organizing the productive labor. As compared with the method of individual labor, the method of simple cooperation is obviously superior, but it proves itself much inferior in comparison with the method of cooperation coupled with distribution of work. This fact has been eloquently proved by the brilliant achievements of the cooperatives which have properly carried out the reorganization of production.

We must nevertheless emphasize again that in the reorganization of production redistributing work must go hand in hand with planning the use of land, resources and other means of production. Redistribution of work, no matter how meticulous it may be, will be meaningless if the latter is lacking, for in this case the new organization of labor does not have an object to act on and to develop its effectiveness. On the other hand, although planning for land, resources, etc. can be properly carried out, it will be meaningless if there is no appropriate redistribution of work to accompany it.

The national economy is a unified entity in which the activities of different sectors, localities and basic units are interrelated in every way. Thus reorganizing production is a need set for all sectors, localities and basic units to fulfill. However, it is a big and complicated job that requires a lot of time and effort. The important thing is to determine the priorities to be followed and to find the important and urgent work we are in a position to do in each period.

As the party and state directives and resolutions indicate, in the immediate period and in a few years to come we can and must do properly the following major work:

- To combine consolidating and perfecting the new production relationships (in the north) and the socialist transformation (in the south) with reorganizing production at the basic level; at the same time, to step up building and perfecting the district level, making every district an economic unit specialized in agriculture-industry, agriculture-forestry-industry or agriculture-fishery-industry, depending on its actual conditions. Under the economic conditions and with the technical capabilities that exist in our country today, this job of reorganizing production at the basic level and building districts into economic units as described above has an extremely important significance in the development of the country's two strengths. For it is at the basic level and in districts that labor is arranged and directly combined with land, resources and means of production to create material wealth for society. The leadership as carried out by sectors at central, provincial and municipal levels must be directed at serving the basic level and districts and creating favorable conditions for them to perform properly the functions assigned by the party and state.

- To develop various forms of joint production organizations in every economic and technical sector, such as unions of enterprises and corporations or joint enterprises. This is a major policy aimed at overcoming the state of divided

production and business, achieving the necessary work distribution and cooperation among enterprises, rationally and effectively using the production elements and productive and technical capabilities of enterprises, and developing the combined strength of every economic and technical sector. To put it differently, this policy is aimed at creating a new state of arrangement to help combine labor and means of production. The new aspect lies in the fact that work distribution and production cooperation are no longer limited within individual enterprises but rather extended to an entire sector or a group of enterprises in a sector having close economic and technical relations. This form of production union will bring about sure results because of the fact that it uses at a higher level the strength of work distribution and cooperation.

- To redistribute the work force in accordance with sectors, territorial zones and on a nationwide basis. According to the norm of the second 5-year plan, about 8 million working people will be redistributed and reorganized. This is a big policy having strategic importance. It has extremely broad economic, social and national defense significance. Economically speaking, it is aimed at fully using the work force of every production installation, every locality and the country as a whole in order to create new production units, new sectors and occupations and new economic zones. But to actually create these "new things" only with the work force is far from sufficient. We also need the means and object of labor. In order to have the latter, on the one hand we must use the existing material base to produce; on the other, the scope of exploiting the country's land and resources must be extended. Thus, with the policy of redistributing the work force, a new way of combining the basic production elements will take shape. The old state of balance between labor and resources, with such major characteristics as most people being engaged in agriculture, nonproductive population remaining large, densely populated areas lacking land and resources to exploit and sparsely populated areas having an abundance of both, etc., will be greatly altered. The sector-based structure of the national economy and the productive force distribution maps of different zones and of the entire country will be changed in the direction of large-scale production. The country will be like a chessboard having clearly drawn lines for social labor distribution and planning of use of resources. All of this will quickly boost the volume of material wealth and the effectiveness of the national economy. For the volume of products and effectiveness of social production depend not only on the quantity and quality of the production elements but also on how rational the production structure and distribution of the productive force are. In the economically developed socialist countries, they now consider perfecting the structure of the national economy one of the top goals for raising the effectiveness of social production.

In order to develop the country's two strengths we cannot fail to mention the role of science and technology. If we lack this factor or underestimate it, we will not be able to implement fruitfully the party's economic strategy.

To conduct basic investigation and research about the strengths in our country's economy is the first task of science and technology. As the party

indicates in its resolution that we have two strengths, it says so only in a generalized way and points to only a basic situation and the basic way to use and exploit them. But to go more deeply into investigating, gathering statistics about and analyzing such strengths in terms of quantity, varieties, quality and distribution is the task of science and technology. If we have no or insufficient data about the above aspects, the projects and plans for exploiting the two strengths and production-reorganizing plans will not have a sound base of their own.

The second task of science and technology in the course of serving the party's economic strategy is to rely on the results of basic investigation and research and on the scientific and technical progress our country has been making to actively participate in making and carrying out projects and plans for the use and exploitation of the two strengths of the country and in making and carrying out plans for reorganizing production in different sectors, localities and in the entire country. The semispecialized scientific conferences dealing with the national development strategy are totally interesting and necessary.

The third task of science and technology is to study the application of scientific and technical achievements to exploiting the country's strengths. There presently are so many questions being raised that require science and technology to help find answers to. For the social labor force, the hottest issues are how to reorganize and redistribute labor in production installations and different locations (district, province, municipality, region and country as a whole) and sectors to conform to the gradual formation of the local and national economic structures. As to our land and resources, the most outstanding issues today are to apply advanced technology to exploitation and rational and stable use of land and resources along with protection of the environment and to renew whatever resources that are renewable. The second 5-year state plan and right now the 1979 plan contain the actual tasks to be fulfilled to apply progressive techniques to agriculture, forestry, marine products sector, machine industry, etc. For instance, the 1979 state plan recommends these tasks in agriculture: to organize systematically the application of advanced techniques in wide areas and to exploit rationally newly-reclaimed land; to synchronize the introduction of advanced techniques to different areas, with their application being tightly coordinated, and contributions made to protecting and enriching the soil, protecting the ecological environment and creating stable crop-growing areas capable of offering long-term intensive cultivation practice; to apply scientific watering and drainage programs to the land where a perfected system of water conservancy used in farming has been set up; to improve depleted soil; to combine the use of chemical fertilizers with other kinds of fertilizers; to apply combined preventive measures to help crops to resist harmful insects.

For the sectors that study the making of means of labor, the most important matter is to design the kinds of tools and machines that are suitable for our country's natural conditions and people.

To make science and technology properly fulfill the above tasks, we must absolutely adopt ways to gather the force of scientific workers in all fields: natural science, social science and technical science. For the development of the two strengths of the country is a big and complicated job and poses very important questions which no single branch of science can completely resolve if it stands by itself.

In order to develop the country's two strengths, we must also have appropriate economic policies to encourage all working people, all labor collectives, all sectors and localities to exploit, actively and effectively, these strengths. To achieve this purpose, our economic policies must reflect fully both aspects: interests and obligation.

Society's production relationships, fundamentally speaking, are the relationships about economic interests. To whom the means of production belong, who influences the labor force, who controls production organization and management, how products are distributed, and so on -- all of these relationships between people and people in the production process are directly related to the economic interests of member in a sector and every group of people in society. Depending on the social nature of the production relationships, the relationships about economic interests may be contrary to or compatible with one another.

Under socialism, the interests of individuals, collectives and the state are compatible. The interests of individuals and components must yield to those of collectives and the whole; however, collectives and the whole must pay full attention to the interests of individuals and components. To handle properly the relationships about economic interests in accordance with the above-mentioned principle is a basic condition to ensure that economic activities go smoothly and harmoniously.

But economic interests (in the category of rights) cannot be separated from obligation to be fulfilled. For economic interests, represented by material benefits, can only be the results of productive and production-serving activities. Consequently, if every working person, every labor collective and the state have interests of their own to be guaranteed, each of these components must have obligations to fulfill. In an economic job of any kind (for instance, a reclaiming job), if just one of these three subjects, depending on its position and function, fails to fulfill its obligation or to receive its legitimate interests, it will be enough for the job to encounter difficulties, to obtain limited results or to fail completely.

In real life, the cases of economic interests failing to materialize or economic obligations remaining unfulfilled may be the results of shortcomings in organization and leadership. But the matter we discuss here is this: the first step to be made in resolving this matter is the need to pay full attention to both interests and obligations right at the time of making a policy. If a policy is not clear or perfect, it will be difficult to satisfy the economic needs even though there may be efforts made in the organizing and leadership job.

In reviewing the economic management policies and systems currently in force, the party and state have recently pointed out that some policies and systems did not satisfy the basic requirement, namely, both to demand and to encourage all sectors, echelons and working people to develop their full capabilities, to work with techniques and discipline, to save labor, materials and capital and to reach high productivity and efficiency. In handling the relationships about economic interests among the state, collectives and individuals, the interests of individuals and collectives have not received adequate attention.*

In order to overcome the above shortcoming to encourage more vigorously the exploitation of the country's strengths, the party and state have recommended the improvement and revision of some economic policies, such as the policy of labor distribution and construction of new economic zones, the policy of collection of grain and other farm products, the export policy, the prices and wages policy, the financial and banking policy in the service of production, etc.

While our economic management policies and systems still retain many restrictive aspects and fail to pay appropriate attention to the interests of individuals and collectives and to develop the spirit of being active and creative of every unit and individual, the emphasis on the need to encourage (through economic interests) all working people, collectives, sectors and echelons to enthusiastically develop production, to raise labor productivity and to save time, capital and materials is completely correct and necessary.

In economic work, encouragement is of two kinds: spiritual encouragement and encouragement by means of economic and material interests. We cannot say that we have done a good job in terms of spiritual encouragement; however, because of historical reasons and also because of our lack of managerial experience, we have lately leaned more on the latter while we have not attached appropriate importance to encouragement through economic interests, nor paid proper attention to individual interests and interests of collectives. However, as we have seen in practice, the lack of adequate attention paid to the interests of individuals and collectives means the interests of the state, i.e., of society as a whole, may not be guaranteed as the plan calls for. The poor results obtained in the collection of farm and sea products, the development of industrial crops, the increase of the sources of exported goods, the transfer of people to other locations to reclaim land and to build new economic zones, etc. have been more or less related to the lack of a full understanding of the economic-interests view in policy leadership. The above fact has helped us to see more and more clearly this point having the meaning of a principle: what is beneficial for the state must also be beneficial for collectives and individuals.

While it is necessary to emphasize the encouragement-through-economic-interests aspect of the policy, it is wrong to think that just because of that there are

* Read the Council of Ministers' report at the 4th session of the Sixth National Assembly and the editorial in NHAN DAN 20-1-1979 issue.

no major matters in connection with the other aspect, namely, to demand fulfillment of obligations and responsibilities. About obligations there still are quite many problems, indeed. In the important economic work (for instance, reclamation, development of industrial crops, exploitation of sources of exported goods, etc.), there still exists a looseness in the fulfillment of the obligations either of the working people, collectives or production units or of the state organs concerned. If this looseness is in the two first links (working people and production units or collectives), the interests of the state are affected; on the other hand, if it is in the third link (state organs), the interests of producers and production units are not guaranteed. And so we think that in studying ways to improve and revise the economic management policies and systems, we must also fully understand this need: to compel the individuals, collectives or organs that participate in a given economic work to fulfill their obligations. To satisfy this need a combination of the material responsibility system with appropriate forms of administrative handling is necessary.

To conclude, let us summarize the principal ideas presented in this article:

1. To develop the country's two strengths (labor and land, forests, the sea, etc.) is the necessary step it must make, particularly while we do not have a developed heavy industry as yet. But this does not mean to underestimate the role of heavy industry; on the contrary, we must still attach great importance to developing heavy industry and particularly the sectors that directly serve the exploitation of the two strengths. The strategy of developing the two strengths does not go against but instead is fully compatible with the line on giving priority to rational development of heavy industry on the basis of development of agriculture and light industry.
2. The strategy of developing the two strengths first of all requires that we have projects and plans for full use of the work force, land, natural resources and material and technical base on a nationwide basis and in every locality and production installation. To change the direction of planning to take the exploitation of two strengths as starting point must go hand in hand with to renew the method and order of planning, with extreme importance to be attached to drafting good plans from the basic and district levels up.
3. To step up the revolution in the production relationships coupled with reorganization of production (also including redistribution of the social labor force) from production installations to sectors, localities and the country as a whole is the link that has a decisive meaning in the creation of a new method of combining, in the direction of the socialist large-scale production, the work force on the one hand with the existing land, natural resources and material base on the other.
4. We must mobilize the combined strength of the natural, social and technical sciences for the service of the strategy of developing the two strengths of the country.

5. To improve the economic policies in the direction of both encouraging through economic interests and demanding all working people, production units, sectors and echelons to fulfill their obligations properly is an urgent matter that must be resolved in order to contribute to speeding up the development of the country's two strengths.

In the present situation of our national economy encountering many difficulties, the strategy of developing the two strengths of the country is the basic and only correct solution.

But it is truly wrong if we think that this strategy bears the only meaning of a "put out the fire" measure. In fact, this is the necessary road to take, the road of self-reliance aimed at creating the initial material premises necessary for moving toward the socialist large-scale production in our country.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

PROPORTIONAL RELATIONS IN STATE PLAN HELP FULFILL TASKS

NGHIEN CUU KINH TE [Economic Studies] in Vietnamese No 1, Feb 79
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[Article by Vu Quoc Tuan: "About Proportional Relations in 1979 State Plan"]

[Text] The VCP Central Committee and National Assembly, with a thorough understanding of the Fourth Party Congress resolution in the new situation and task, have proposed three common tasks for our people: to stabilize and maintain the standard of living; to consolidate and strengthen national defense, security and defense of the fatherland; and to build the material and technical base in order to respond to immediate needs and at the same time to prepare development conditions for the years to come.

In this article, I want to bring forth some thoughts about the proportional relations that have been put into the 1979 state plan for the purpose of fulfilling the three above-mentioned tasks.

Positive Steps

As 1979 started, we entered the fourth year of the 5-year 1976-1980 plan, a plan that plays an extremely important role in the struggle for basic completion of the process of moving our country from the small-scale production to the socialist large-scale production within 20 years, as the Fourth Party Congress resolution proposes. Lately we have scored important achievements and progress in carrying out the plan under the extremely difficult conditions of a backward agricultural economy which has suffered from the destruction of decades of war and successive natural calamities. It is obvious that we cannot underestimate the very great efforts of our people throughout the country and the important achievements obtained under our party's correct and creative leadership. However, these achievements and progress are still low as compared with the need of the task of the 1976-1980 5-year plan. And, as the report of the Council of Ministers at the 4th session of the Sixth National Assembly (December 1978) points out, what we must be mostly concerned about now is the fact that the large work force has not been fully used; the land, forests, the sea and other resources have not yet been properly exploited; the material and technical base has not yet been used effectively;

and the economic and technical norms have been poorly carried out. That is why as we carry out the three common tasks in the new situation and task, we must adhere to the most important one, namely, to provide the working people with jobs and enough foods to eat and clothes to wear; and to do so we must fully use labor and land, which are our two strengths today, as well as other existing means of production. About the production sectors, the state plan emphasizes stepping up total agricultural production, with grain and foods being the important field of interest; striving to develop forestry and fishery; developing to the utmost the consumer goods-producing industries; and stepping up production of coal, electric power, fertilizers, chemicals, building materials, metallurgical products and machinery so as to effectively serve agriculture, forestry, fishery and light industry, and at the same time to increase the quantities of goods to be exported. We think that the above requirements reflect the creative application of the objective economic laws and the socialist industrialization line proposed by the party, as well as the resolutions of the Fourth Party Congress and the plenums of the VCP Central Committee in the new situation and task of our country's revolutionary undertaking, and clearly determine the economic tasks to be fulfilled in the first stage of the period of construction of the socialist large-scale production in our country. The tasks and contents of the 1979 state plan clearly reflect the party's basic view about upholding the concept of building an independent self-ruled economy on the basis of developing to a high degree the working people's socialist collective ownership right.

As our party has repeatedly pointed out, in the construction of the socialist large-scale production, we have favorable assets and great potentials -- the land, forests, the sea and the material and technical bases of the national economy. They are 320,000 square kilometers of territory plus a vast continental shelf, with many kinds of resources already or being discovered; more than 5 million hectares of land for crop-growing, along with millions of hectares of fertile land that can be exploited; about 5 million hectares of forests and tens of millions of hectares of land for afforestation; and more than 3,200 kilometers of coastline with many harbors and fishing grounds. It is obvious that Nature has granted our country a privileged treatment and put aside for our people a great source of potentials for total economic development. Particularly the abundant source of labor, more than 50 million people with about 22 million workers and a large body of scientific and technical cadres and technical workers, is a very precious source of capital for the economic construction. With our country's political and economic position in the world, we have new favorable assets for expanding our economic, scientific and technical relations with the socialist and other countries in the world.

The potentials of our economy are really great. Under the party leadership, by developing the people's collective ownership spirit, we will surely succeed in exploiting these potentials and driving our economy forward in big leaps which we cannot as yet fully anticipate.

However, in order to exploit these great potentials, we must overcome the considerable difficulties. They are the heavy aftermaths of the war that

lasted for decades for our country and the aftermaths of neocolonialism for the economy of the south, which it was hard to see very keenly from the beginning and it would take some time to completely get rid of. They are the national economy being basically that of small-scale production, in spite of a segment having large-scale production; the material and technical base remaining generally small and weak after many years of efforts, saving and building by our people, leading to better conditions in a number of aspects; the capacity to provide ourselves with technical equipment still being seriously restricted; manual labor for the most part still prevailing, distribution of social labor remaining at a low level and the work force, though still abundant, being far from fully used, with the social labor productivity remaining too low as the result of these facts. We must rely on imports to get many kinds of raw materials, fuels, equipment and machinery while our exports are not yet proportional to imports. The life of our people which was difficult through many years of war and mostly in the last few years of successive natural calamities must be improved for these legitimate reasons.

On the basis of the theory about development from small-scale to large-scale production, the objective economic laws, the laws of natural and technical sciences and analyses of the situation and characteristics of our country, the Fourth Party Congress has proposed the line on building the socialist economy in our country. This line, as it has been proved in practice, is totally correct and creative. In the light of the resolutions of this congress and the Central Committee plenums that followed, we recognize more and more keenly the positive steps in the process of building the socialist large-scale production in our country and recognize more and more clearly the role of agriculture in the socialist industrialization and construction of the new economic structure.

The Fourth Party Congress resolution proposes the task of basically completing the process of moving our country from the small-scale production to the socialist large-scale production in a 20-year period. To build the socialist large-scale production is also to build a new socialist economic structure suitable for the characteristics of our country, and this is the very substance of our country's industrialization. In fact, the socialist industrialization consists of not only building the industrial sectors but also providing all sectors of the national economy with new technical equipment, not only building modern economic bases but also creating a new economic structure, with the industrial-agricultural structure being the hard-core element, and from there the big changes about organization and distribution of labor among economic sectors and zones. In this 20-year period, we must arrange the steps in a suitable way so as to achieve a fast pace and high efficiency.

As I mentioned earlier, we have very great potentials for economic development. But as our experience has proved, in order to exploit these potentials, there must be some minimum conditions, first of all grain, foods, some necessary consumer goods and a number of materials, tools and equipment enough for a start and for gradually moving toward carrying out the new social labor distribution and creating the new economic structure. We think that in the first 10 years of the 20-year period of basic completion of the construction

of the socialist large-scale production, i.e., from 1976 to 1985, we must create such minimum conditions and satisfy the immediate and urgent needs while making active preparations for large-scale construction in the next 10 years, about 1985 to 1995. If in these first years we do not speed up redistribution of labor and reorganization of production, nor rely on the present strengths -- labor and land -- to create the minimum prerequisite conditions as mentioned above, the efforts to step up large-scale construction and to vigorously develop heavy industry in the following period will certainly be affected. It is within this meaning that our party proposes the line on "give priority to developing heavy industry in a rational manner on the basis of development of agriculture and light industry." The first 10-year period is to be devoted to building and consolidating these bases and creating the initial structure for the socialist large-scale production so as to have a strong support and the necessary momentum for the big leaps in the following years. To correctly resolve the matter of relationships between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry in these first 10 years is, therefore, extremely important.

In the plan, the fact that we concentrate on agriculture and fishery is to resolve in a steady manner the matter of providing foods. To step up the development of forestry will create a very important source of raw materials for both production of consumer goods and export. To step up light industry, particularly artisan industry and handicrafts, is to resolve the matter of providing consumer goods mainly by domestic capabilities. To steadily resolve the matter of providing grain, foods and the ordinary consumer goods will create favorable prerequisite conditions for large-scale redistribution of labor and the making of more products for society. In this context, to quickly develop agriculture, forestry, fishery and the consumer goods-producing sectors will serve as a solid base for fast development of heavy industrial sectors in the time to come.

To concentrate efforts on agriculture, forestry, fishery and consumer goods is also to create favorable conditions for accumulation by means of labor. Under the conditions of moving from the small-scale production to the socialist large-scale production, our very important source of accumulation is accumulation from labor. At present, although the industrial, building, communications and transportation and other professional sectors are being developed quickly, they still are not capable of creating enough jobs to absorb the abundant and quickly increasing work force of our country. Consequently, agriculture, forestry, fishery, artisan industry and handicrafts are the sectors that really have the capability to absorb the largest number of people into production. Labor being closely combined with the land, forests, the sea and the rich natural resources of our country both creates sources of materials to satisfy the needs of the entire work force in economic sectors and ensures accumulation of foreign exchange through exports with raw materials provided by agriculture, forestry and fishery, which we now have a great ability to obtain.

Thus the most rational step in the economic plan of the postwar years and in the first years of the 20-year period of construction of the socialist large-

scale production must be to consider developing agriculture, forestry and fishery the number-one task and to resolve at any cost the matter of providing grain and foods, as the resolution of the 2nd Plenum of the VCP Central Committee, 4th term, proposes. This is a correct and creative conclusion originating from our country's real situation and combined with the application of objective economic laws. This conclusion has been proved accurate by the actual happenings in the first 3 years of carrying out the second 1976-1980 5-year plan. In 2 years, 1977-1978, because of serious natural calamities the production of grain and foods was very much behind the plan target; as a result, the plans that had something to do with the state supplying grain, such as those calling for redistribution of the work force, sending of people to new economic zones, reclamation, afforestation, development of industrial crops, construction of specialized cultivation zones for export and animal husbandry, and even investment in capital construction, were all directly affected and brought about poor results. It was obvious that for an economy like our country's in which nearly one-half of the national income was contributed by agriculture, the rate of agricultural development could not avoid seriously affecting many other economic sectors and that the damages caused by natural calamities for four consecutive crop seasons would surely lead to major gaps in the basic proportions of the economy.

Another point that deserves attention is that since our country has not yet gone through the stage of capitalist development, i.e., the labor distribution of a mechanized large-scale production, it is absolutely necessary that in the process of socialist construction we carry out step by step the new labor distribution on the basis of building the socialist large-scale production. At the present time, as agricultural labor with very low labor productivity accounts for a large part of the social labor, the new work distribution must be based on raising the productivity of agricultural labor. Only by doing so can we shift an ever increasing part of the agricultural labor to developing industry, with higher productivity. From the standpoint of society as a whole, this means to gradually reduce "essential labor" and to increase "surplus labor," the only source of accumulation. To do so, right from the beginning, we must let industry act on agriculture and closely combine industry with agriculture (industry includes both central and local industries, artisan industry and handicrafts).

In the few coming years, we must vigorously invest labor in the fields where the objects of labor already exist and show lots of potential capabilities, first of all agriculture, forestry and fishery, so as to quickly create material wealth and to respond to the needs of the national economy. By using machines when machines are available, manual tools when they are not; by closely combining manual work with mechanized means; and at the same time, by combining large, intermediate and small scales, through different forms of state, collective and individual operations, we can make the use of labor extremely flexible and unrestricted. Along with distribution and use of labor on the basis of sectors, a very urgent need is to carry out redistribution of labor on a large scale and on the basis of territorial zones to conform to the nationwide distribution of land and other resources.

To fully use labor naturally requires proportional relations with tools and objects of labor and the necessary proportions among these three elements of production. In practice, there are cases of lack of proportions between tools and objects of labor, in which the use of labor is restricted, because of shortages of raw materials, materials, energy and sometimes even land, which is the object of labor that exists in abundance but prevents the full use of labor as we have not yet decided about zoning, projects and production guidelines. Here we still can, by experience, rely on the full use of labor and domestic conditions to create sources of raw materials, fuel, materials, tools, equipment and spare parts, in addition to properly using the existing equipment and practicing total thrift in the use of materials, which in turn creates the possibility of using additional labor in production. While we must still rely on importing materials, the most positive measure is to heavily invest labor in the work that can speed up export to provide foreign exchange for importing additional equipment and materials. Even in capital construction, we should select the investment pattern that allows the best and most use of labor, land, forests, the sea and existing resources.

We have just discussed above the way to resolve "the most important matter," namely, to provide the working people with jobs and enough foods to eat and clothes to wear, and to combine with the full use of our two current strengths being the abundance of labor and land, as highlighted in the 1979 state plan. Going in the direction proposed in the plan, this year we continue to step up intensive cultivation, to grow additional crops, to increase crop yields in existing areas, at the same time to step up redistribution of labor on a national scale and to widen the areas of arable land so as to promote total development of agricultural production as the most important task of the plan, with the key importance being attached to grain and foods. To open new land and to build new economic zones continues to be stepped up, too. The plan also emphasizes the development of consumer goods production, particularly the goods that are made of domestic raw materials like wooden furniture, writing paper, rush mats, earthenware, porcelain, glassware, metal articles, etc. Our state has the policies that encourage production installations, localities and sectors, state-run, collective and privately-operated as well, to fully use domestic raw materials, discarded materials and rejects to produce consumer goods, including the goods for export.

Naturally, we also cannot underestimate the development of heavy industry, mostly the key sectors like machine industry, metallurgy, electric power, coal, fertilizers, building materials, etc. In the next few years, the development of heavy industry is aimed at serving the efforts to step up the development of agriculture, forestry and fishery and the production of consumer goods. The need to serve the above-mentioned sectors is very urgent because we do not develop just agriculture itself but rather within the conditions of agriculture being closely linked with industry, from the very beginning, right in production installations and particularly at the district level. Our experience indicates that we cannot fully use labor with land without industry (including artisan industry and handicrafts). Crop yields will very probably stop at some point if industry does not act on them in time. As to investing in heavy industrial construction for long-term preparations, we still must

attach a special importance to it; however, as our experience indicates, with limited capital and building materials, we must concentrate on the important goals and the projects that bring about realistic economic results, in which appropriate attention must be paid to exploiting domestic raw materials in order to satisfy the need for fully using labor both to serve in time agriculture, forestry and fishery and to prepare very actively the bases for the growth of heavy industry itself being the foundation of the national economy as a whole.

In short, in order to move toward building the socialist large-scale production and building a rational economic structure suitable for the characteristics of our country, we must concentrate our efforts, within a definite length of time, on creating early the premises about grain, foods, consumer goods, as well as other initial material bases. This is the urgent need of the first stage of the period of building the socialist large-scale production. The 1979 state plan, which proposes the task of closely combining labor with land, forests, the sea and the existing material and technical base, is actually aimed at ensuring the fulfillment of this need.

Two Outstanding Proportions

About the actual proportions of the plan, in the present situation of our economy, two proportions having the most decisive significance stand out -- the grain and export-import proportions. To correctly settle these two outstanding proportions will create favorable conditions for carrying out the three common tasks of the 1979 state plan, as well as for dealing with other proportions of the economy.

As we analyzed it earlier, in order to exploit our two current strengths, namely, labor and abundant land, we must have a number of minimum conditions, first of all grain, foods and a number of necessary materials, tools and consumer goods. To settle the grain proportion does not serve only the needs in everyday life in general, but more importantly it creates the initial conditions for setting up specialized-cultivation areas for industrial crops and quickly developing the crops that provide the necessary raw materials for the domestic light and food industries and for export to get machinery, equipment and other kinds of materials for the economy. If we want to have a vigorous development of forestry, fishery and many artisan industrial and handicraft sectors and occupations, we must first of all consider grain one of the prerequisite conditions we cannot afford to lack. This is even more obvious and urgent when we need to carry out vigorously the redistribution of social labor, the opening of new land and the building of new economic zones, for first of all if we cannot resolve the grain problem, the land to be opened will not be used for the industrial crops of high economic values but rather for grain crops with low economic results. To resolve the grain problem by ourselves also means to save an important amount of foreign exchange for importing other kinds of necessary materials and equipment and to ensure jobs for additional workers who are not fully employed because of a lack of raw materials. It is obvious that through the actual efforts to build socialism in our country in the past years, we have recognized more and more keenly

the strategic importance of the grain proportion. Can we now say that under our country's actual conditions, in the present stage of development, the grain proportion is one that plays a key decisive role in settling other proportions of the economy, including the proportion between accumulation and consumption necessary for ensuring the socialist expanded reproduction.

To properly settle the export-import proportion also has a very great meaning for many of our economic sectors today. In the immediate future we still must import a part of the grain needed for domestic consumption, but this should be considered temporary in a certain number of years only, for in the long run import must satisfy the needs of the scientific and technical revolution and the building of the material and technical base of socialism, namely, to provide the necessary materials for agricultural production to engage itself in intensive cultivation, specialized cultivation and total development and at the same time to ensure the supply of raw materials, materials, equipment and machinery for industrial production and construction, communications and transportation and capital construction. In the present situation of the world economy, with our country's political and economic position in the world, we have many favorable conditions to extend our foreign economic relations and to achieve a close work distribution and cooperation with the CEMA socialist countries and exchanges with other countries. By our own experience in the past years, we have also recognized more and more clearly the extremely important significance of quickly increasing the quantities of exported goods and properly settling the export-import proportion. We can say that the true nature of the proportion between export and import under the present conditions of our country is to settle the proportion between sector I and sector II and through import to bring back the necessary tools and objects of labor in order to satisfy the need of the law of continuously expanding reproduction in a socialist society, including the especially important task of acquiring the modern technology of the world to step up our own economic development and to ensure that the process of moving our country from the small-scale production to the socialist large-scale production be basically completed in a period of 20 years.

It is obvious that under the present conditions of our country, many kinds of proportions of the economy depend on properly settling the two outstanding ones: the grain and export-import proportions. The extent of concentration and specialization of agriculture, as well as the extent of industrial production, communications and transportation and capital construction, all depend to a large degree on how large the production of grain and foods is and how much the quantities of goods exported are. There also is a close relationship between the two proportions: to properly settle the grain proportion will make a decisive contribution to quickly increasing the quantities of agricultural products and artisan industrial and handicraft goods we export and to properly settle the export-import proportion will make an active contribution to serving the needs for intensive cultivation, increase of productivity and expansion of agricultural land.

Grain proportion. The 1979 state plan proposes very high objectives for grain production: 16-16.5 million tons, including 12-12.5 million tons of paddy and 4 million tons of subsidiary food crops converted to paddy equivalent.

In this plan, we gradually raise the share of subsidiary food crops in the planned allocation of grain crops as we consider them the crucial "opening gate" leading to a solution of the grain problem. This has an especially important significance, for we have recognized more and more clearly, through many actual crop seasons, the extremely crucial role of subsidiary food crops, especially in our country, which are the kinds of crops that can be grown anywhere and show considerable potential in terms of intensive cultivation and increase of yield. Thanks to the efforts of all localities in the last few years, the volumes of production of subsidiary food crops have increased: 1.65 million tons (in paddy equivalent) in 1976, 1.98 million in 1977 and 2.3 million in 1978. Thus, the 1978 production of subsidiary food crops was 15 percent higher than 1977 and twice as high as 1975 and could have been even higher had there been no serious storms and floods. The fact that deserves attention is that many localities in the central part of the country, which had encountered many problems in grain supply, were able to solve by themselves the difficult grain situation by concentrating efforts on crop-growing, particularly the development of subsidiary food crops, with some provinces like Nghia Binh, Quang Nam-Da Nang and Phu Khanh being capable of even contributing their shares to the state.

To extend the areas for winter crops is an important direction to take to quickly boost the volume of subsidiary food crop production. Economically speaking, the winter crop season serves many purposes, including resolving both the grain and food problems (vegetables, legumes and animal-raising). In 1978, the winter crop areas increased by 41 percent over the previous year, with potato showing a 68 percent increase in area and a 70 percent increase in yield. Hai Hung is a province that has acquired much experience in growing winter crops. Its winter crop area accounted for only 14.5 percent of the total cultivated area in 1976, but this figure was raised to 22.8 percent in 1977 and 30 percent in 1978, with potato, its main crop, being grown in 27,300 hectares in 1978, as compared with 17,000 hectares in 1977. Hai Hung plans to boost the winter crop area in the coming years to 50 percent or more of its total cultivated area, with the grain-type subsidiary food crops remaining the major ones, to ensure getting from 200,000 to 300,000 tons of subsidiary food crops in paddy equivalent, thus making these crops account for 21 percent of the total grain crop production in 1979 and 25 percent in 1980, as compare with 13.8 percent in 1977. In practice, as growing winter crops means arranging for planting in the period between the tenth-month rice crop and spring seasons, if we want to have a major winter crop, we must have an appropriate short-term rice variety included in the planned allocation of early tenth-month rice varieties to boost the winter crop season without affecting the rice crop yield and volume of production. The reason why Hai Hung has been able to vigorously and steadily develop the winter crops is that it selected the Nong Nghiep 1A rice variety to include in its planned allocation of early tenth-month rice varieties because the period of growth of this variety is only 85 days. On the other hand, we must also resolve two other problems, fertilizer and draft power, because since the crop grows in only a short time, if there is not enough fertilizer, it cannot offer high yield. More important is draft power, for time is very pressing because the winter crop is planted right at the time of harvest of the tenth-month rice crop;

the more warm weather we gain, the better the crops will be, hence, in addition to the draft power provided by water buffaloes, mechanized means are very much needed to support the soil-preparation program.

According to the 1979 state plan, we develop the subsidiary food crops in the direction of the socialist large-scale production by setting up large zones of concentrated and specialized cultivation of subsidiary food crops. Every district and every province must build its own specialized-cultivation subsidiary food crop zones. The state in its turn concentrates its efforts on building specialized-cultivation zones of national meaning, which include the large-scale specialized-cultivation subsidiary food crop zones in eastern Nam Bo and Tay Nguyen. For these zones there must be guidelines about stable production and organization of good management, with measures being fully taken to promote soil protection, prevention of erosion, practice of intensive cultivation from the very beginning and gradual mechanization for a quick increase of labor productivity, crop yield and volume of production. This is a very basic direction for the state to take to have in its possession a large and steady volume of goods. Naturally, in addition to building large specialized-cultivation zones, we still need to launch very widely a movement for cultivation of subsidiary food crops wherever these crops can be grown and for cultivation of all kinds of carbohydrate-rich crops such as manioc, corn, kaoliang, sweet potato, potato, taro, wheat, buckwheat, millet, legumes of various kinds, etc., for the purpose of helping to satisfy the local needs.

As our experience indicates, in order to extend the growing of subsidiary food crops, we must resolve in a synchronized manner all problems having to do with harvest, processing, purchase, transportation and consumption of subsidiary food crops; only by doing so can we reach the final goal of including these crops in the planned allocation of major grain crops of the people, cadres, workers and the army. Recently in some localities which had grown large subsidiary food crops, because they failed to resolve in time the above-mentioned problems, there has been considerable waste like manioc being left to rot because after the harvest processing was lagging behind. Consequently, processing of subsidiary food crops has become an extremely urgent problem to be resolved immediately, for it helps to ensure that consumers have more delicious and convenient foods to eat and foods that have a higher level of nutrition, and this is the only way to create favorable conditions for development of these crops. Processing must be based on the purpose of their use (as foods for people to eat, feed for animals or raw materials for industry), the planned allocation of crop varieties and the volumes to be processed, and from there we can determine the distribution of processing work, the industrial aspects and tools for processing. If we do not clearly determine these factors, waste will very easily result from capital construction investment. Recently a locality built a facility to process manioc to make purified flour for use as a raw material for industry right in an area where not much manioc is usually grown; when the people in this area encountered a food shortage, the state had to ship wheat or wheat flour there for them to use, which created a waste in processing and transportation costs.

While we solve the grain problem in 1979, we must emphasize the effects of industry and exploit the great potentialities of the industrial sectors that serve developing agricultural production and building the new countryside. According to the state plan, we must ensure satisfying fully the need of agriculture for manual and improved tools and raise the level of supply of electric power, nitrate and phosphate fertilizers, large and small tractors, pumps, insecticide and sprays. The realities that existed in many localities in the last few years have pointed to the sense of urgency of the efforts to closely combine agriculture with industry, to make industry serve agriculture better and to consider this task a decisive factor to ensure the need to practice intensive cultivation and to increase both crop yield and number of domestic animals being raised. In the 1978 tenth-month rice crop season, in spite of serious waterlogging and flood, Hai Hung Province still obtained a pretty good crop, in fact one of the 2 crops that gave the highest yield it ever had, with the yield being 27 quintals per hectare, mainly because of the flood control works it has built in the past years -- 298 electric pump stations having 1,660 pumps capable of removing more than 2.2 million cubic meters of water per hour, and over 2,000 hydraulic pumps -- which ensure self-sufficiency for Hai Hung in terms of watering and drainage throughout the province. In order to deal with the matter of crop schedule, to quickly extend the cultivated area and to grow more winter crops, Hai Hung also raised the question of increasing draft power provided by machinery; the area of soil preparation by mechanized means was increased from 24 percent of the total cultivated area in 1976 to 33.6 percent in 1977 and 37.2 percent in 1978 while the cultivated area itself continued to increase; it is expected that in the next 2 years 50-60 percent of its total area will be plowed by mechanized means. In our present situation, as the needs of agriculture to be satisfied by industry become greater and more urgent everyday and the capabilities of the state are limited, the way to solve this problem is to rely first on the efforts of localities. The state is to provide partial support, with investment to be concentrated on key zones.

In connection with the grain proportion, what is new in the 1979 state plan is the fact that the state deals with the grain problem in a total manner, from production to circulation and distribution. A new policy about mobilizing the grain supply will be adopted for the country as a whole and consist of three points: tax, two-way contracts and purchase of the remaining grain at agreed prices. The grain proportion will be applicable at the district level between the goods and materials supplied by the central echelon and the province to the districts and the various kinds of agricultural products and other goods supplied by the districts to the province and central echelon. This way of maintaining the proportion has the effect of stressing the responsibilities of districts and urging the latter to heighten their self-sufficiency while exploiting their own potentialities so as to ensure the livelihood of their people and at the same time to actively contribute to dealing with the common proportions in the national economy.

Export-import proportion. As we pointed out earlier, for our country, the export-import proportion actually is the proportion that has to do with the means of production (and a small portion of consumer goods) as they are used

to ensure the tools and objects of labor for the process of achieving expanded reproduction in the country. The full use of labor and land is also partially determined by this proportion. Therefore, the 1979 state plan attaches special importance to extending the foreign economic relations and stepping up export, which is considered one of the most important tasks for our country. The plan emphasizes the immediate and extremely urgent task of stepping up export to ensure the need for importing the materials and raw materials considered vital for production and the people's living conditions; this important task must be thoroughly understood and reflected in every thought and action of every sector, echelon and production installation. The targetted 1979 export value is 31 percent higher than the 1978 figure, with the value of agricultural products to be exported showing an increase of 28 percent.

The export-import proportion is a proportion that clearly reflects the concept of independence and self-rule in economic construction and our efforts both to develop to the highest degree every capability of the country and to strive to expand our economic relations with other countries. Lately, the export value increased slowly and we were slow in strengthening the material and technical conditions and in dealing with the policies and organization of management to take advantage of our existing abilities to export agricultural, sea and forest products, coal, etc., to fill orders from foreign countries, etc. As the report of the Council of Ministers at the 4th session of the 6th National Assembly indicates, these shortcomings were due to the fact that the sectors and echelons concerned have failed to be fully aware of the need to solve the urgent problems of the economy in an independent and self-determined manner. In 1979, the rate of export value increase as proposed in the state plan is quite high and requires stronger measures than the ones adopted in the past years.

In the coming years, the major sources of our export will be agricultural products, processed farm products, sea and forest products, some industrial consumer goods and fine-arts articles, clothes, embroideries, woolen and jute rugs and some minerals and heavy industrial goods. In order to ensure the fulfillment of our export plan, we must create the sources of exported goods as a job of top importance to do, with the main lines of goods to be kept in stable supplies and wide varieties, in fast increasing volumes and with the quality and forms to satisfy the demand of the world market. In 1979, the important and urgent measure is to create every favorable condition possible in connection with material matters, policy, organization and management to exploit at any cost the export capabilities within our reach, such as sea products, timber, short-term agricultural products, mostly frozen shrimp and squid, vegetables, canned and frozen fruit, tea, articles made of rush and bamboo and fine-arts articles. We will do more work on contract to make for other countries knitted and woven articles, clothes, embroidered articles, woolen rugs, medicinal materials, gloves, etc. As to minerals, we will export more coal, apatite and chromite. What is new is the fact that, in order to make sure that our exported goods satisfy all requirements about quantity and quality, the state will boost investment to quickly raise our exporting capacity, first of all in agriculture, fishery, the coal sector and

on-contract work for export. Our experience indicates that investment must be made in a concentrated and synchronized manner and aimed at any crops that have high export values and the specialized-cultivation zones that produce commodities early. At the same time, we must solve problems in connection with materials, capital, cadres and technology at the same time, including such matters as purchases, processing and transportation. In necessary cases, to import materials and raw materials to satisfy the need for quickly increasing export is very vital and deserves encouragement (on the condition that corresponding foreign exchange from export will be secured). The state also encourages all sectors, localities and production installations to make positive projects to increase export beyond the goal set in their plan; if it is necessary for them to import equipment and materials to carry out such projects, the banking and foreign trade organs can assist them in getting the necessary foreign exchange, which naturally they must be responsible for paying back in time, including interest.

Because of the special importance of export, to study the ways to supplement and improve the export-encouraging policies has a very important meaning and very great effects. In this spirit, the state will continue to promulgate new policies or to revise the existing ones in order to ensure enough supply of grain to the zones or people producing goods for export; to adjust some purchase prices to further encourage production of goods for export; to allow sectors, localities and production installations to use a part of the foreign exchange they have collected to import the materials and raw materials that are necessary for production in their own unit.

In order to take care of exporting the major goods in a centralized manner, the state will organize corporations specialized in each major export product and operating on the principle of economic accounting. These corporations will be given full authorities and material conditions, including grain and materials, so as to fulfill at any cost the task of producing, purchasing and processing the export goods until their delivery to the foreign trade organs.

To quickly create zones of specialized cultivation for export is a very important need today, particularly the ones that produce tea, rubber, coffee, lumber of various kinds, castor oil, tobacco, banana, pineapple, rush and jute. According to our experience in the past years, the building of specialized cultivation zones demands that we resolve at the same time a series of problems about projects, plans, organization, the material and technical base, cadres, as well as circulation and distribution. We can mention here the experience of the zone in Hai Hung Province that produces jute for export. This zone covers land of four districts -- Van Yen, Khoai Chau, Kim Dong and Phu Tien -- totaling about 29,000 hectares of natural land, with agricultural land accounting for 74 percent of this area. At the present time, since the zone is still new, jute is grown only sparsely; however, with the rotation of corn and other subsidiary food crops, it has an abundant source of feed and good development of the herds of hogs, draft animals and domestic fowls. Its artisan industry and handicrafts are quite well-developed producing up to 6 million dong per year of such items as rugs made of jute

and corn silk, essential oil, paper, woven bamboo articles, limestone, bricks and tiles. To build a specialized-cultivation zone to grow jute for export requires, first of all, to step up planning. The production guidelines adopted specify that in agriculture, jute is the main crop. In 1980 the jute-growing area will be 10,000 hectares, yielding 30,000 tons of the product per year. In addition to jute, other crops like corn, rice, potato and legumes will be developed at appropriate rates, with corn to be quadrupled in area and doubled in yield and to yield by 1980 20,000 tons per year to provide grain for the people and to ensure a steady supply of feed for the herds of domestic animals. According to the project, the herd of hogs will increase in size by 2.5 times, with the quantities of meat to be 8 times as much as they are today; the herd of cattle will be kept quantitatively the same so as to provide draft power and fertilizer for the corn and jute crops. About the artisan industry and handicrafts, the value of their volume of production by 1980 will be 8 times as high as it is today, with the processing network to be widened. By overall calculations, in the year the project takes shape, this largest jute-growing zone in the North will reach a total value of production of 170 million dong, with 100 million dong of goods and goods for export alone. This can be considered an important step of this zone. The problems that must be resolved here are: to step up water conservancy work in order to maintain self-sufficiency in terms of watering and drainage; to make more careful calculations to determine the degree of concentrated jute-growing to bring about higher economic results; to resolve the question of supplying grain and some consumer goods for the people living in the zone, tools for the harvest and processing of jute, etc. Since the capital investment of the cooperatives in the zone is still limited, the zone is waiting for assistance from the superior echelons. In this specialized jute-growing zone, as well as in other specialized-cultivation zones that produce farm products for export, we can study the establishment of joint enterprises between agriculture and artisan industry and handicrafts, or at a higher level, agricultural-industrial associations as the means to link agriculture with industry more closely; to make industry drive agriculture forward more directly; and mostly to resolve the contradictions about purchases, prices, conditions for satisfactory distribution of profit among the different components in the same production installation producing raw materials and processing the finished products for export.

While we step up export, under our present conditions, we must calculate very rigidly the needs for import. The general guideline for this is that we absolutely do not import any materials and raw materials that we can get within the country (for instance, we can gather tung tree seeds to make tung oil for mixing in paints, purchase coconuts to get oil for the making of cake soap, get resin from pine trees in the country, etc.; these are the things we are totally capable of doing, but because of poor organization we have been importing such products, which we should stop importing). We can also cite here many more examples of the types of equipment and spare parts we can make by ourselves, or we just need some additional materials to make, but still had to rely on import to have for the last few years. This is an irrational situation that should be corrected. Naturally, to limit import does not mean to cut off import in a mechanical manner, but the question is

to know how to increase export in order to increase import, at the same time to know how to increase import in order to increase export, to calculate totally on the basis of economic and technical plans having sound scientific bases and to calculate rigidly the economic results expected.

We have just presented above some thoughts about the guidelines for arranging a number of major proportional relations in the 1979 state plan. The way to settle these proportional relations has been carefully considered, in the light of the resolutions of the Fourth Party Congress and the ensuing plenums of the VCP Central Committee, and creatively applied to the new situation and task, in conformity with satisfying the needs of the first stage of the period of building the socialist large-scale production in our country. Naturally, to carry out the proportions that have been put into the state plan requires many great efforts in organization and leadership over implementation of the plan. We believe that, with the positive and realistic measures proposed by the party and state to promote big changes in organization of management and leadership over implementation, the 1979 state plan will be successfully carried out and move the economy of our country another step forward on the road to the construction of the socialist large-scale production.

5598
CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

POWER GRID REBUILT--Hanoi, June 26--Electricians in the Chinese ravaged province of Lang Son have restored the power plant, many transformer stations and over 100 kilometres of power lines. It took them only 18 days to repair the power plant with its heavily damaged generators, furnaces, air-compressors and control room. Four transformer stations were restored, and a 30-km high-voltage line leading into the Naduong Colliery was rebuilt. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 26 Jun 79 OW]

KNITWEAR FOR EXPORT--Hanoi, July 1--Ho Chi Minh City produced more than 25 tons of knitwear for export in the first half of this year, almost the amount turned out in the whole of 1978. Some 90 knitwear workshops are operating in the city with more than 5,300 workers. Most of these workshops are located in the 1st, 3d, 7th and Tan Binh precincts. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1648 GMT 1 Jul 79 OW]

SOUTHERN PROVINCES EXPORTS--Hanoi, June 29--In the first half of this year, Ho Chi Minh City has produced 39.6 [million] dong worth of export commodities, 14 percent more than during the same period last year. Output of ready-made clothes, gloves, embroidered bedspreads, jute carpets, wickerwork and fruit has increased from 150 to 300 percent compared with 1978. Since the beginning of this year, Song Be Province, north of Ho Chi Minh City, has produced six million dong worth of exports, double that for the corresponding period last year. The main products include floor planks, lacquerware, wickerwork and rubber. The coastal province of Thuan Hai with its 675,000 hectares of forests yielding various kinds of wood, rattan, bamboo and palm leaf has centered efforts on producing export goods including wooden art objects, palm leaf mats, bamboo blinds, broomsticks and folding chairs. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0238 GMT 29 Jun 79 OW]

CSO: 4220

AGRICULTURE

ABNORMAL WEATHER PROMPTS CALL FOR BETTER WATER CONSERVANCY WORK

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 May 79 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Water Conservancy Is Always the Foremost Technical Measure of Agricultural Production"]

[Text] According to observations by the water conservancy sector and the meteorology-hydrology sector, the weather in the world this year is still in a period of many unexpected changes. Typhoons have made a strong appearance in the western Pacific. In our country, early, rather heavy rainstorms have caused the waterlogging of rice at a number of places. Floods began early in the Red River. If, in a few days, the northeast seasonal winds interact with the southwest seasonal winds, it could lead to major flooding along the Truong Son Mountain Range, causing serious floods in the Mekong River Delta and the upper reaches of the rivers in the North.

In previous years, the start and end of the 10th month season were marked by drought while the rainy, typhoon season occurred during the middle of the 10th month season; however, during the past several years, the weather has been abnormal. Some years, the rains and typhoons arrived early and were heavy at the very outset; some years were marked by repeated, prolonged and late rains and typhoons, thereby posing obstacles to the harvesting of crops in the ground and the preparation of fields for the following crop. Last year, some areas of the country experienced unprecedented natural disasters; the widespread, heavy rains far exceeded the design capacity of drainage projects and these rains, combined with repeated typhoons and suddenly rising tides and river levels, threatened dikes and inundated many areas. The unexpected rainy season of last year raises many problems that we must research and resolve in order to maintain production and protect the life and property of the people. The benefit of last year's heavy rains is that abundant water sources and alluvial soil have been returned to a number of rice growing areas; however, they must still take steps to regulate and efficiently utilize this water.

The measure of foremost importance in insuring that the 10th month rice crop is fully planted and bears the highest possible yield throughout the country is having effective control of water in many different complex situation in order to overcome both flooding and drought.

Water conservancy work involves three principal tasks: building projects, managing and protecting projects and developing and using water sources. To begin with, it is necessary to combat waterlogging and drought in order to maintain stable production, expand the amount of area under cultivation, practice intensive cultivation and practice scientific irrigation and drainage. With regard to lowlying areas that are frequently flooded, it is necessary to reduce soil acidity, leach salt from the soil and remove sulfates from the soil in order to improve fields. Protecting dikes is one of the important, routine jobs of the northern and central provinces. To develop and protect production, we must practice integrated measures, must coordinate water conservancy measures with agricultural measures, coordinate manpower with machinery, coordinate the use of rudimentary and mechanized tools and coordinate large-scale, medium-scale and small-scale water conservancy projects in order to be ready to deal with every situation. The effort to prevent and combat flooding, waterlogging and drought, protect dikes and protect production must be tightly organized from the installation to the district, provincial and area levels and throughout the country. Those places that have dikes must complete, on schedule, their plans for strengthening dikes prior to the onset of the rainy season while developing their dike support and watch forces. The northern provinces that have completed their improvement of farmland water conservancy systems must improve the quality of and continue to strengthen and complete embankment systems within fields; inspect, repair and insure that junctions are in good condition; and implement operational regulations along the entire system to provide immediate, effective support of agricultural production and expand the amount of area irrigated by scientific methods.

The coastal provinces of central Vietnam must build many medium and small-scale water conservancy projects and make widespread use of traditional means of bailing and improved tools coordinated with machines.

The Mekong River Delta must strengthen and build river embankments and area embankments within fields to block floodwaters and facilitate the effort to harness rivers, dredge canals and ditches, retain fresh water for crops, remove acidic, salty water and eliminate waterlogging.

The areas of eastern Nam Bo and the Central Highlands must strengthen and build additional lakes and dams to store water and employ various farming measures to expand the cultivation of wet rice, upland rice, vegetables, subsidiary food crops, industrial crops and so forth.

The production plan can only be implemented on the basis of a series of corresponding organizational and technical measures. Water conservancy is always the foremost technical measure.

7809
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

GROWTH AND PROBLEMS OF PHU KHANH'S NEW ECONOMIC ZONES OUTLINED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 May 79 p 1

[Article: "Phu Khanh Agricultural Activity"]

[Text] Over the past 3 years and more (from 1976 to the 1st quarter of 1979), Phu Khanh Province has cleared more than 33,000 hectares of land and mobilized more than 12,200 families consisting of more than 63,000 persons (including 28,600 laborers) to go build new economic zones within the province.

For 1970, Phu Khanh has established a plan to clear 15,000 hectares of land and mobilize 50,000 persons to go build new economic zones within the locality. During the 1st quarter, the worksites, state farms, new economic zones and people of the province cleared 5,300 hectares. Some 1,700 families, including more than 3,780 laborers, have gone to build new economic zones, an increase of 59 percent compared to the plan.

The various party committee echelons, the various levels of government and the mass organizations have given appropriate attention to this campaign, considering it to be important work in helping to increase the output of grain and food products.

Over the past 3 years, the new economic zones of Dong Xuan, Tuy An, Tan Son, Tuy Hoa and Khanh Districts have planted more than 10,000 hectares of grain, food crops and annual industrial crops in new land areas. Many villages in the new economic zones have gradually stabilized everyday life and developed their production. The villages of Dien Tan and Dien Hong in Dien Khanh District, Ninh Trang in Ninh Hoa District and Da Loc in Dong Xuan District have begun to have grain and food products with which to fulfill their obligation to help build the fatherland. However, water conservancy work in the new economic zones has not been given attention and this has had a major effect upon the plan to clear land and put newly opened land into production. Roads, housing, wells, child care centers, schools, public health stations, wired radio and loudspeaker systems, cultural halls and public welfare projects have been constructed slowly and are seriously lacking.

AGRICULTURE

SON LA INCREASES SUBSIDIARY FOOD CROP OUTPUT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 May 79 p 2

[Article: "Son La Plants 13,300 Hectares of Subsidiary Food Crops"]

[Text] In order to attain the goal of 210,000 tons of staple food during this year, the cooperatives in Son La are reorganizing their labor and are both meeting the requirement of serving combat and accelerating the rate of subsidiary food crop planting during the spring-summer season.

As of 20 April, Son La had planted 13,300 hectares of subsidiary food crops, an increase of 26 percent over the same period last year. Some 7,000 of those hectares were planted in manioc. Thuan Chau District harvested and planted many manioc tubers, rapidly freed the land, and planted about 900 hectares more than during the same period last year. Bac Yen District surpassed its plan norm regarding the sale of dried manioc to the state, and planted new manioc at a rate five times faster than in the past.

The cooperatives also planted more than 6,000 hectares of main-season corn, an increase of 2,000 hectares over the same period last year.

The cooperatives prepared 11,000 hectares of land for the sowing of dry rice on upland slash-burn fields, most of which were fixed slash-burn fields, reinspected their seed rice, and had sufficient seedstock to sow 19,000 hectares in May. The state forests, organs, cities, and towns also planted more than 1,000 hectares of the various kinds of subsidiary food crops, vegetables, and beans.

5616

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

CONFERENCE ON SOUTHERN SRV PROVINCES DISCUSSES GRAIN MOBILIZATION

Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 29 Jun 79 BK

[Text] Recently in Ho Chi Minh City, the Grain and Food Ministry held a conference of delegates of southern provinces and cities from Thuan Hai southward and of various committees and sectors involved, to exchange experiences in mobilizing the 10th-month grain of 1978 and the 1978-1979 winter-spring crop and, at the same time, to discuss measures to mobilize the coming summer fall grain.

The conferees unanimously agreed that considering the production situation in the past crop seasons, the southern provinces and cities, especially in the Mekong River Delta, are able to mobilize from 600 kg to 1,200 kg of paddy per hectare. The results of the past drive to mobilize grain show that wherever party committee echelons and the administration have concentrated leadership on accelerating agricultural production, have actively motivated cadres and party members to exemplarily fulfill their grain obligations and, at the same time, have well educated the people to do the same, the mass movement to fulfill grain obligations to the state has been successful. In Tien Giang Province, Chau Thanh District, with 11,000 hectares of winter-spring rice planted, has paid 10,000 tons of rice to the state, an average of nearly a ton of paddy per hectare. In An Giang Province, Phu Tan District, with 17,000 hectares, has paid more than 12 tons to the state or 713 kg per hectare. Long Xuyen town achieved 660 kg per hectare. Out of the 40 villages in the province, 15 have fulfilled from 560 kg to 1,225 kg of grain obligation per hectare. Phu Lam village alone in Phu Tan District, which planted 3,500 hectares of winter-spring rice, has paid 2,967 tons to the state, becoming the first southern village to pay the most grain to the state.

In Cuu Long Province, each member of the primary labor force of production collective No 8 of (Hieu Ngai) hamlet, (Hieu Thanh) village, Vung Liem District, has contributed 1,121 kg of grain to the state. In the recent winter-spring crop, the collective delivered 39 tons of rice to the state or an average of a ton or more per hectare cultivated. When production was still carried out individually in the hamlet, only 23 tons of rice could be collected annually.

The conferees unanimously agreed on some measures to continually lead and broadly expand the mass movement to accelerate production, improve livelihood and enthusiastically fulfill grain obligations to the state so that the 1979 grain mobilization norm can be fulfilled and the urgent requirements of the new situation and tasks can be met, thus actively contributing to national construction and defense.

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE DISCUSSES 10TH MONTH CROP

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 May 79 pp 1, 4

[VNA News Release: "National Agricultural Conference Decides To Strive to Win All-Round Outstanding Victory in 1979 10th Month Season"]

[Text] From 9 to 11 May 1979 the Ministry of Agriculture held a meeting in Thai Binh attended by the leadership cadres of Agricultural Services in 39 provinces and municipalities throughout the nation and by representatives of a number of districts, cooperatives, and production collectives and representatives of the sections and sectors at the central level, in order to evaluate the production situation of the 1978 10th month season, explain the directions and missions, and exchange experiences regarding organization and guidance in order to win an all-round victory in the 1979 10th month season with regard to the area, yield, and output of rice, subsidiary food crops, and industrial crops.

The conference agreed unanimously that during the 1978 10th month season our entire nation carried out production under the conditions of having to resolutely fight natural disasters and destruction caused by the enemy. Under the light of the resolutions of the Party, and thanks to the prompt, correct guidance and policies of the Party Central Committee and the government, and the skillful leadership of the localities, the collective peasant class and the peasants throughout the nation manifested a spirit of revolutionary offensive and consciousness of self-reliance, solidarity, and mutual aid, overcame difficulties caused by natural disasters and enemy destruction, and launched a very seething movement to compete in production labor. In the mass production labor movement there appeared many new elements; it illuminated many problems regarding the organization of implementation guidance, production management, and technical management, and provided much valuable experience in guarding against and fighting natural disasters and in combining production and combat at the base level and in the scope of the district, the province, the municipality, and the entire nation.

In general, although the production of the 1978 10th month season (including rice, subsidiary food crops, and industrial crops) did not attain the plan norms, many provinces, districts, and bases, such as Thai Binh, Hai Hung,

Ha Bac, Quang Nam-Danang, Hau Giang, Minh Hai, etc., surpassed or approximately attained their plan norms regarding the area, yield, and output of rice and a number of the principal subsidiary food crops. A number of districts attained rather high yields in comparison to the average local rice yields. For example, Gia Loc District in Hai Hung Province attained 33.5 quintals per hectare and Dong Hung District in Thai Binh Province attained 28.8 quintals per hectare. Tan Kong cooperative in Ha Bac attained 41 quintals, Vu Thang cooperative in Thai Binh attained 38.75 quintals per hectare, etc.

The provinces of Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa, Ha Son Binh, and Ha Nam Ninh, and the provinces in the Mekong Delta, have rapidly overcome the aftereffects of the greatest floods in decades, and have stabilized the living standards of the people and continued to develop production. Four of seven regions surpassed their area plan norms by from .3 to 24 percent: the Red River Delta region, the Bac Bo mountain region, the former Zone Four, and the Trung Bo coastal region. Fifteen provinces and municipalities--Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Haiphong, Ha Bac, Hoang Lien Son, Bac Thai, Ha Tuyen, Son La, Lai Chau, Nghe Tinh, Quang Nam-Danang, Nghia Binh, Gia Lai-Kontum, Dong Nai, and Song Be--surpassed their area plan norms by .38 to 76 percent. Five provinces--Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Cao Lang, Thanh Hoa, and Cuu Long--approximately met their plan norms.

During the 1978-1979 winter-spring season our nation as a whole surpassed the area plan norm by 4 percent. In the south, the winter-spring rice is in rather good condition and has largely been harvested. There are prospects that the norm regarding yields will be surpassed by from two to three quintals per hectare. It is estimated that the paddy output will amount to about 300,000 tons and that it will be the season with the greatest area and output ever. In general, the fifth month-spring rice in the north is of uneven quality, and it is necessary to continue to tend it in order to attain the greatest possible yields and output. Subsidiary food crops and industrial crops have fallen short of the plan norms.

The delegates participating in the conference unanimously affirmed that the 1979 10th month season is especially important. In view of the new situation and mission, the entire country must both promote production to assure the successful fulfillment of the state plans for the main 10th month season and all of 1979, and prepare to fight to defeat the expansionist plot of the reactionary Chinese rulers. As we begin to implement the production plan of the 1979 10th month season we have a basic advantage: our soldiers and people have gloriously defeated the Chinese aggressors. The mass production movement has been tested by the difficulties caused by natural disasters and enemy destruction, and is developing with a seething spirit, strongly, and stably. We are continuing to strengthen the socialist production relations in the north; the socialist transformation in the south is being developed promoted and has good prospects; there have been many valuable experiences which the localities and bases have studied; the exemplary models have been matched and surpassed; a new status and strength has been created;

and the emulation movement has been oriented toward the fulfillment of the political mission, the deficiencies and weaknesses have been overcome, and efforts are being made to attain and surpass the 1979 10th month plan with regard to area, yield, and output.

The 10th month (and summer-fall rice) acreage accounts for 69 percent of the annual acreage. The capabilities for expanding the 10th month area are great. Therefore, endeavoring to attain and surpass the area plan norms is a very important requirement in order to attain and surpass the output plan. The localities must take all steps to fully develop the latent capabilities of the land brought into production. The places with water should expand the area transplanted in rice. The places with little water should grow the various types of dry-soil crops and resolutely not allow any acreage to remain fallow. In the south, the socialist transformation of agriculture must be combined with the development of production in order to resolve the problem of land for households which have little or no land for production, and take steps to bring all of the fallow acreage (about 60,000 hectares) along the southwestern border into production. The bases and units which have land but have not used it should allow the peasants, cadres, and troops to borrow it for production, and must allow land to remain fallow.

The task of preventing and fighting droughts and waterlogging, especially during the planting period, is a matter of foremost importance in assuring the acreage and increasing the yields of 10th month rice.

The Bac Bo lowland and piedmont areas, including Thanh Hoa, must pay special attention to the task of preventing and fighting waterlogging. They must rapidly complete the required volume of dike construction, repair dikes and the sluices under the dikes, and build rock breakwaters during June, in order to assure the fighting of drought and waterlogging and the obtaining of alluvial water to fertilize the paddies. The Bac Bo mountain region must repair the water reservoirs, drainage ditches, and water wheels, especially in the districts in which fighting recently took place, in order to assure irrigation water for rice and subsidiary food crops and prevent drought at the end of the season. In the former Zone Four and the Trung Bo coastal area it is necessary to do a good job of retaining water during the spring rains and prepare facilities to fight drought and waterlogging. In the eastern Nam Bo and Tay Nguyen areas it is necessary to strengthen the water reservoirs and fully utilize the cultivation methods in order to make the fullest use of rainwater and assure the production of rice, vegetables, subsidiary food crops, and industrial crops.

With regard to the seasonal schedule and the structure of varieties, we must positively create conditions for rapidly developing the rice varieties which produce high yields, have good resistance to insects and disease, and are suitable to the production conditions of each area, in order to contribute to restricting natural calamities, overcome the difficulties regarding weather, and assure the requirements of intensive cultivation, adding growing seasons, and rotating crops, with a winter crop or winter-spring crop.

With regard to fertilizer, we must emphasize the production and use of organic fertilizer (especially animal fertilizer and green fertilizer). Appropriate labor must be invested in the production of fertilizer, and we must positively promote the movement to compete in producing organic fertilizer that was launched by the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and produce 50 million tons of organic fertilizer in order to assure sufficient fertilizer to meet the intensive cultivation requirement.

We must prepare sufficient seedstock and seedlings, and urgently prepare the soil in order to plant rapidly and efficiently during the best part of the season. With regard to the 10th month season, there must be two plans: a plan for producing under normal conditions and a plan for producing in the situation of natural calamities and destruction by the enemy. The localities must prepare and set aside sufficient seedstock for production and for a reserve in their locality.

It is necessary to be on guard against the attitude that in the second half of the sixth lunar month the planting schedule may be extended, which would result in a lack of urgency and thus planting would fall behind schedule.

Planting with the correct density (45 to 50 clusters of rice seedlings per square meter) and tending at the proper time and in the proper manner are also important measures with high economic effectiveness in increasing the yield and output of crops, especially rice.

On a national scale, in addition to rice, the principal 10th month crop, there are many capabilities for developing the various kinds of vegetables, subsidiary food crops, and industrial crops. In the south, that season is the principal one for growing the various kinds of subsidiary food crops and industrial crops. It is necessary to strengthen guidance in developing the extensive growing of vegetables and subsidiary food crops, and grow industrial crops wherever they can be grown, especially in the areas around cities, in the industrial zones, in the piedmont area, in the mountain region, and in the new economic zones, in order to meet the need for food for people and feed for farm animals, and to provide seedstock for the following season.

A matter of decisive importance with regard to the victory of this year's 10th month season is the task of organizing and guiding implementation and mobilizing the combined strength of the entire Party, the entire population, and the echelons and sectors, from the central level to the base level. We must continue to launch movements to study the experiences of, and compete with, the Vu Thang and Dinh Cong cooperatives and the exemplary models in the locality. The role of production guidance at the district level must be positively developed. It is necessary to increase the responsibility, and develop the combined strength of the echelons and sectors in the service of agricultural production. In the immediate future, the localities and bases must do a good job of the seed and seedling tasks, rapidly and efficiently harvest the winter-spring rice, and accelerate the rate of soil preparation in order to plant summer-fall rice (in the south) and 10th month rice throughout the nation, planting the entire acreage and keeping on schedule.

AGRICULTURE

THAI BINH PREPARES FOR 10TH MONTH RICE SEASON

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 May 79 p 1

[Article: "Thai Binh Agricultural Activity"]

[Text] During this year's 10th month season, Thai Binh formulated a plan to transplant 83,000 hectares of rice. The province is closely guiding the various cooperatives in efficiently allocating their rice varieties in a manner suited to their soil in order to achieve high yields and expand the amount of area under the cultivation of winter crops.

The various cooperatives have completed the formulation of their 10th month season production plans and prepared more than 7,800 tons of seed, an average of more than 100 kilograms per hectare, an increase of 5.3 percent compared to the 1978 10th month season.

During this 10th month season, cooperatives are transplanting short-term varieties of rice on specific fields and have achieved effective irrigation and drainage for more than 40 percent of their fields, which will be planted with early main crop varieties so that winter crops can be raised.

Cooperatives are transplanting 15 percent of their crop on high fields and sandy soil using early varieties that are harvested in September, varieties consisting of X1,756, Nong Nghiep 1A, dwarf Tran Chau and Nong Nghiep 23, so that winter sweet potatoes can be planted after harvesting.

The seed corporation of the province has prepared 4,500 tons of seed paddy, an increase of 750 tons compared to last year's 10th month season, for supply to cooperatives and for use as reserve seed.

After testing the germination rate and the quality of seed at cooperatives, the seed stations of Dong Hung, Quynh Phu, Hung Ha, Vu Thu, Kien Xuong and other districts adopted plans for providing hundreds of tons of seed to places experiencing a shortage of seed.

All farms have held customer conferences and provided technical training in 10th month seedling cultivation for thousands of members of the specialized seed units to insure the intensive cultivation of 10th month rice and insure the success of winter crops beginning with the production of seed.

AGRICULTURE

PROVINCES HARVEST FIFTH MONTH-SPRING RICE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 May 79 p 1

/VNA News Release: "Peasants Rapidly Harvest Fifth Month-Spring Rice and Fulfill Grain Obligation"

/Text/ Haiphong's agricultural cooperatives are preparing labor and facilities to rapidly harvest 44,000 hectares of fifth month-spring rice within a period of a month.

The cooperatives have inspected the fields, organized nearly 2,000 assault units to harvest rice in distant fields, transport it, thresh it, etc. The cooperatives of Vinh Phong and Co Am (Vinh Bao District) and Bach Dang and Quang Phuc (Tien Lang District) each have three or four assault companies to harvest fifth-month rice. The spring rice of Co Am cooperative accounts for 90 percent of its area. It is in rather good condition and the cooperative is going all-out to complete the harvesting within 20 to 25 days.

The Municipal Agricultural Service has a plan to supply the cooperatives with many types of implements and facilities, such as sickles, improved carts, rice flails, rice husking machines, etc.

As of 10 May, Binh Tri Thien had harvested 58,670 hectares of rice, more than 70 percent of its transplanted rice area plan norm. The districts of Trieu Hai, Huong Dien, and Huong Phu harvested between 8,000 and 11,000 hectares. Every day the harvest as a whole is harvesting nearly 2,300 hectares, the highest level since the beginning of the season. The cooperatives and the peasants are endeavoring to complete the harvesting by 20 May.

The districts have plowed 19,600 hectares, including 13,232 hectares of paddy land. The province has prepared 156,592 tons of animal manure, 3,500 tons of green fertilizer, and 1,000 tons of chemical fertilizer.

Also by 10 May the districts had turned over to state granaries 13,852 tons of grain. Huong Phu District led the way, turning over 6,227 tons of grain.

During the last part of April and the first part of May, it rained in Kien Giang. The Kien Giang peasants urgently prepared the soil and planted summer-fall and 10th month rice.

In order to prepare the soil rapidly, in addition to its tractors Kien Giang mobilized labor to use water buffaloes and oxen to plow and harrow. Kien Giang completed its soil preparation by 5 May. Thanks to much early rain, the land was cleansed of acid and there was a plentiful supply of fresh water. Kien Giang went all-out in planting and surpassed the area plan norms for the fall and 10th month season. During the first 10 days of May, Kien Giang planted 15,000 hectares of summer-fall and 10th month rice (5,000 hectares were planted in summer-fall rice). Hon Dat and Ha Tien districts planted 2,500 hectares. Every day the Kien Giang peasants planted between 700 and 1,000 hectares. Thanks to favorable weather and careful soil preparation, the rice that was planted has developed well. The peasants have constructed area dikes to retain water and spread fertilizer before sowing.

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AGRICULTURE

HA BAC HAS SUCCESSFUL SWEET POTATO HARVEST

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 May 79 p 2

[Article: "Ha Bac Has Successful Winter Sweet Potato Harvest"]

[Text] Recently, Ha Bac has been a province which has made many efforts to rapidly increase the area planted during the winter season. The total cultivated area in Ha Bac during the 1978 winter season increased to 30,356 hectares and amounted to 31.43 percent, a great increase over the previous season.

During this year's winter season Ha Bac's sweet potato harvest with regard to area, yield, and output. The sweet potato area amounted to 14,073 hectares an increase of 4,843 hectares over the previous year and .5 percent above the plan norm. The average yield per hectare increased by nine quintals and output increased two-fold over last year's winter sweet potato season.

The results of the movements to complete the irrigation system, produce fertilizer, and improve leached out soil have enabled Ha Bac to concentrate the growing of winter crops in two-crop rice paddies and in highland subsidiary food crop areas.

Such technical measures as preparing and selecting high-quality seedstock, spreading initial fertilizer, organizing the national use of labor and assuring the planting and tending schedules brought about sweet potato yields of about 10 tons per hectare during the recent winter season in the districts. Many advanced cooperatives attained yields of 12 to 15 tons per hectare over a large area.

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AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

BEN TRE EARLY RICE--DONG KHOI paper [date not given] editorial entitled: "Crop Cultivation Schedule Should Be Satisfactorily Carried Out" says that the major problem in Ben Tre at the present time is that the local party echelons and peasants have not paid attention to the crop cultivation schedule. That is the reason why the province had only sown and transplanted 8,000 hectares in the past month or more. Therefore, the local peasants will have to sow and transplant nearly 50,000 hectares in the remaining 25 days of the early 10th-month crop cultivation schedule. The paper also attributes the low space in the cultivation of the crop to the lack of supply of fuel and pumps and of satisfactory preparations of hand-operated tools to carry out irrigation work in support of the cultivation; to the shortcomings in the management of draft power; and to the failure to combine the collectivization with the task of directing the cultivation of the crop. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 12 Jun 79 BK]

LONG AN SUMMER-FALL RICE--As of 6 June, Long An Province has plowed more than 50,000 hectares of summer-fall ricefields--about 84 percent of the planned norms--and grown 37,000 hectares of the crop by direct cultivation method with a new variety of high-yield rice seeds. The local peasants are now caring for the cultivated area. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 13 Jun 79 BK]

SONG BE AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES--In the recent winter-spring crop, some 2,000 hectares of rice were completely destroyed by flooding and harmful insects. However, thanks to the development of the cultivation of subsidiary food crops, the district has been able to produce enough grain to feed its people and to fulfill its grain obligation to the state. As a result, the district has so far turned over to state granaries 56 tons of grain, measures in terms of rice. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 12 Jun 79 BK]

HA NAM NINH AGRICULTURE--Ha Nam Ninh is guiding the various cooperatives in using all available labor and equipment to rapidly and systematically harvest 148,000 hectares of 5th month-spring rice, fulfilling grain obligations and completing their distribution in June. The cooperatives have promptly repaired drying yards and granaries, purchased additional equipment and tools, organized their labor forces and so forth to insure that all rice is harvested as it ripens. The entire province has repaired or purchased 6,500 improved vehicles, more than 7,840 boats of all types and 660 peddle driven threshing machines to support the 5th month-spring harvest. To date, Hs. Nam Ninh has approximately 20,000 hectares of 5th month-spring rice that have ripened, which include some rice that was knocked down in the recent heavy rains. The province is guiding its cooperatives in rapidly harvesting the rice that has ripened, especially in fields in which the rice was knocked down, in order to prevent paddy from falling to the ground and sprouting. [Excerpt] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 May 79 p 1] 7809

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

THAI NGUYEN INCREASES STEEL RAIL PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 May 79 p 1

[Article: "Thai Nguyen Iron and Steel Corporation Increases Output of Steel Rails and Many Types of Rolled Steel"]

[Text] During the first months of this year, the smelting of new steel at the Thai Nguyen Iron and Steel Corporation was successful. A number of steel rolling machines produced by the corporation were brought into use after a long period of testing and proved to be of good quality. The designing and construction of shape forms on the rollers and the production organization methods were also stabilized. At the end of April the corporation successfully test-produced the first steel rails by using our rolling machinery. The 24-kilogram rails are suitable for the small and medium rail lines used in coal mines, rock quarries, and ore and metal mines, and for building cart rail lines used for transportation in the enterprises. The entire corporation is concentrating its efforts on fulfilling the second quarter plan, which calls for 500 more tons of rolled steel than during the first quarter.

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Chu Văn Ban [CHU VAWN BAN]

Secretary of the Communist Party Committee, Son Tay City, Hanoi Municipality; his article on the VCP organization in his city appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 23 May 79 p 2)

Nguyễn Mạnh Can [NGUYEENX MANHJ CAN]

*Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Hanoi Municipality; *Chief of the Organization Department of the VCP Committee, Hanoi Municipality; on 24 April 1979 he attended a party building conference in Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 27 Apr 79 p 1)

Hoàng Bảo Châu [HOANGF BAOR CHAAU], Dr

*Member of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam General Association of Medicine; *Secretary General of the Vietnam Association of Acupuncture and Moxibustion; Acting Chief of the Institute of Oriental Medicine; headed a delegation of the General Association of Medicine that visited Japan from 25 October to 24 November 1978. (TAP CHI DONG Y No 158, [Apr] 79, p 46)

Nguyễn Võ Danh [NGUYEENX VOX ZANH]

Deputy Chief of the Ho Chi Minh City Commission for Transformation of Industrial and Commercial Property; on 26 April 1979 he was elected as a supplemental member of the People's Council of Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 27 Apr 79 p 1)

Hồ Đắc Di [HOOF DAWCS ZI], Dr

President of the Vietnam General Association of Medicine; recently was sent a letter from the President of the Federation of Democratic Health Organizations in Japan to promote better relations between the health sectors of the two countries. (TAP CHI DONG Y No 158, [Apr] 79 p 47)

[~]
[Nguyễn] Minh Đạt [NGUYEENX MINH DATJ]

*Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Hanoi Municipality; former Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Ha Son Binh Province; on 15 May 1979 he attended a joint meeting of the Hanoi VCP Committee and the People's Committee to discuss the missions of rural Hanoi areas. (HANOI MOI 16 May 79 p 1)

[~]
Nguyễn Văn Hoàn [NGUYEENX VAWN HOANF]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hoai Duc District, Hanoi Municipality; his article on vaccinating chickens for chicken plague appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 17 May 79 p 3)

[^] [^] [^]
Lê Văn Hôn [LEE VAWN HOWNS]

*Member of the Communist Party Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; *Director of the Port of Saigon; on 9 May 1979 he expressed his appreciation at the arrival of a group of Soviet stevedores intended to assist in clearing cargo from the Port of Saigon. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 11 May 79 p 1)

[^]
Đông Hưng [DOONG HUWNG]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee; Cao Bang Province; on 14 May 1979 he was in Ho Chi Minh City to accept donations from the people of Ho Chi Minh City to the people of Cao Bang Province. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 15 May 79 p 1)

[^]
Phan Văn Khải [PHAN VAN KHAIR]

Vice Chairman of the Planning Commission, Ho Chi Minh City; on 26 April 1979 he was elected as a supplemental member of the People's Council of Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 27 Apr 79 p 1)

[^] [^] [^]
Tạ Quốc Luật [TAJ QUOOCX LUAATJ], *Lieutenant Colonel

An article concerning this veteran of 25 years service appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 6 May 79 p 3)

[^]
Ngô Lưỡng [NGOO LUWOWNG]

*Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Hanoi Municipality; former Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Vinh Phu Province on 15 May 1979 he attended a joint meeting of the Hanoi VCP Committee and the People's Committee to discuss the missions of rural Hanoi areas. (HANOI MOI 16 May 79 p 1)

[^]
Phạm Niên [PHAMJ NIEEN]

Chief of the Posts and Telecommunications General Department; publisher of the General Department's journal KY THUAT BUU DIEN TRUYEN THANH; he is author of an article in this issue entitled, "Resolutely Maintain Communications in All Situations, Completely Defeat the Chinese Aggressors." (KY THUAT BUU DIEN TRUYEN THANH No 1-2, Jan-Feb 79 pp 3-4 and masthead)

[^]
Lê Thanh Phung [LEE THANH PHUNGJ]

*Director of the Industry Service, Ho Chi Minh City; on 26 April 1979 he was elected as a supplemental member of the People's Council of Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 27 Apr 79 p 1)

Lê Sơn [LEE SOWN]

*Chief of the Department of Supplementary Education, Ministry of Education; he is the author of an article in this issue on level-1 supplementary education work in the country. (BO TUC VAN HOA No 1, Feb 79 pp 1-3)

[~]
Nguyễn Văn Tám [NGUYEENX VAWN TAMS]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Soc Son District, Hanoi Municipality; his article "Soc Son, Hanoi's Northern Doorway" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 4 May 79 p 2)

[~]
Lê Sinh Tạng [LEE SINH TAWNGJ]

Director of the Agriculture Service, Hanoi Municipality; on 4 May 1979 he reported to the Municipal People's Council on 1978 production results. (HANOI MOI 5 May 79 p 1)

[~]
Nguyễn Văn Thắng [NGUYEENX VAWN THAWNGS]

*Deputy Secretary of the Communist Party Committee, Cu Chi District; Chairman of the People's Committee, Cu Chi District, Ho Chi Minh City; on 5 May 1979 he attended a review of Cu Chi youths preparing to leave for military service. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 9 May 79 p 3)

[~]
Nguyễn Tài Thu [NGUYEENX TAI THU], Dr

*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Association of Oriental Medicine; Deputy Secretary General of the Vietnam Association of Acupuncture and Moxibustion; Head of the Acupuncture and Moxibustion Department of the Institute of Oriental Medicine; recently attended the French National Congress on Acupuncture and conducted discussions in France on acupuncture science and technology. (TAP CHI DONG Y No 158, [Apr] 79 p 48)

[^]
Lê Đình Tích [LEE DINHF TICHJ]

*Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Hoang Lien Son Province; *Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hoang Lien Son Province; he was mentioned in an article concerning the delivery of relief supplies from Hanoi to Hoang Lien Son Province. (HANOI MOI 3 May 79 p 1)

Lê Minh Tri [LEE MINH TRIJ]

Deputy Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Hanoi Municipality; his article "The Youth Union Participates in Party Building" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 27 Apr 79 p 2)

[Note: Also has appeared as Lưu Minh Tri-LUWU MINH TRIJ]

Võ Văn Trú [VOX VAWN TRUCS]

Deputy Director of the Culture and Information Service, Ho Chi Minh City; on 14 May 1979 he accompanied Alternate Political Bureau Member Vo Van Kiet on a visit to a Ho Chi Minh City art exhibit. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 15 May 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Tuấn [NGUYEENX VAWN TUAANS]

Director of the Public Works Projects Management Service Ho Chi Minh City; he was mentioned in passing in a column of the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 3 May 79 p 8)

Nguyễn Văn Tùng [NGUYEENX VAWN TUNGF]

Director of the Tax Service, Ho Chi Minh City; on 26 April 1979 he was elected as a supplemental member of the People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 27 Apr 79 p 1)

Xuân [XUWOWCS]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Cam Duong District, Hoang Lien Son Province; he was mentioned in an article concerning the delivery of relief supplies from Hanoi to Hoang Lien Son Province. (HANOI MOI 3 May 79 p 1)

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CHRONOLOGY

HANOI REVIEW OF EVENTS FOR 16 FEBRUARY-15 MARCH 1979

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Apr 79 p 32

[Text]

FEBRUARY

16. The SRV Government delegation, headed by Prime Minister Pham Van Dong, leaves Hanoi for an official friendship visit to the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

17. China starts its war of aggression against the SRV all along the Vietnam-China border from Lai Chau to Quang Ninh.

— The SRV Government issues a statement on the Chinese war of aggression against Vietnam calling on the Soviet Union and the people of the world to unite with, support and defend Vietnam.

— SRV Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Duy Trinh sends urgent messages to the President of the UN Security Council and the UN Secretary-General informing them of the Chinese aggression against Vietnam.

18. The Vietnam — Kampuchea Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation is signed in Phnom Penh.

— The governments of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Laos, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Mongolia and Poland and the Indian Prime Minister issue statements in support of Vietnam and condemning the Chinese aggression against Vietnam.

— A basic agreement on cooperation between the World Food Programme and Vietnam is signed in Hanoi as well as an agreement on WFP additional emergency aid of 10,000 tons of wheat flour to Vietnam to overcome the consequences of floods.

19. Hanoi: Signing of a 15-year contract for cooperation in pharmaceutical production between France and Vietnam and an agreement on the establishment of a mixed pharmaceutical company called VINASPECIA in Vietnam.

20. Kyodo: China prohibits all demonstrations, mass rallies and news reporting concerning the China-Vietnam war.

21. Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro says at a mass rally in Havana: No peace-loving people could abstain from condemning the criminal acts committed by China against Vietnam.

— A delegation of US Congressmen arrives in Vietnam on a visit.

22. The SRV Government recognizes the Government of Santa Lucia and declares its readiness to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries.

— A delegation from Vientiane, capital of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, led by Phau Phimpachanh, President of the city's People's Revolutionary Committee, arrives in Hanoi on a visit.

23. Reuter: The international film festival in Tampere (Finland) decides to cancel the inclusion of a Chinese film because of its war-like character, especially at a time when Peking is waging a war of aggression against Vietnam.

27. At the UN Security Council, SRV Ambassador Ha Van Lau refutes any allegations linking the Chinese aggression against Vietnam with the so-called "Kampuchean issue".

MARCH

1. The spokesman of the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues a statement protesting against the violation of the territory of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

2. Mr. Gezahegn Worke, member of the Provisional Military and Administrative Council of Ethiopia, special envoy of President Mengistu Haile Mariam, arrives in Hanoi.

— The SRV Government recognizes the Government of the Arab Democratic Republic of Sahrawi.

3. A Lao Government economic delegation arrives in Vietnam to attend the third session of the Vietnam—Laos Commission for Economic, Cultural, Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

— A Vietnamese delegation, led by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Hoang Bich Son, leaves for the Philippines to attend the 35th session of ESCAP (UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific) to be held from 5 to 16 March 1979 in Manila.

4. Appeal by the CPV Central Committee against Chinese aggression.

— The SRV Government issues a statement condemning Chinese threats against Lao independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

5. Hanoi: Proclamation of the order for general mobilization throughout the country.

— The SRV Government Council issues a resolution on arming the entire people and calling on them to adopt a military lifestyle in order to defeat the Chinese aggressors.

— Peking is forced to declare its troop withdrawal from Vietnam.

6. The spokesman of the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs states: Vietnam is prepared to negotiate with China on the normalization of relations between the two countries after the withdrawal of Chinese troops to the other side of the historical border which the two parties have agreed to respect.

— Vo Dong Giang, SRV Ambassador to Kampuchea, arrives in Phnom Penh.

— The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos issues a statement on Chinese threats against Laos.

7. The PDRL Ministry of Foreign Affairs sends a note to demand that the Chinese Government recall all Chinese road builders from Laos.

8. Helsinki: Closure of the International Emergency Conference in Support of Vietnam.

13. The SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs sends a note to its Chinese counterpart specifying the date, venue and contents of the negotiations between the two countries after China has withdrawn all its troops from Vietnam.

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AUG 14, 1979

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